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Israel	2.50 N.I.S.				
Italy	1.360 Lit				
Jakarta	1,620.00 Rup				
Jordan	1.00 D.D.				
Kuala Lumpur	300.00 M.S.				
London	1.75 S.D.				
Manila	1.25 Ptas				
Medan	1,000.00 Rup				
Perth	2.50 A.S.				
Rangoon	1,000.00 Kyat				
Seoul	100.00 Won				
Singapore	1.00 S.D.				
Taipei	1.00 N.T.D.				
Tel Aviv	1.00 N.I.S.				
Tokyo	1.00 Yen				
Yokohama	1.00 Yen				

In Major Departure From Policy

EC Plans Antitrust Crackdown In State-Controlled Companies

By Axel Krause
The European Economic Community's tough antitrust laws are about to crack down on state-controlled companies throughout the Community on the grounds that they distort competition.

The move represents a departure from previous policy, in which the Community has generally been reluctant to interfere with state-owned enterprises.

Some view it as a contradiction, possibly doomed to failure, since the Community has generally been reluctant to interfere with state-owned enterprises.

But the move is seen as a major step in the drive to create a more competitive market within the Community.

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Willy Schieder

percent of its shares in British Petroleum, for example. And Alfa Romeo is looking for a private partner. "There has been some activity of this sort," Mr. Schieder said. "But not much."

The authority for cracking down stems from articles in the Rome Treaty that prohibit the abuse of dominant market positions, price-fixing and the unwarranted use of subsidies and other forms of government aid. Modeled on U.S. codes, the EEC laws also call for fines against violators as high as 10 percent of a company's sales.

During the last decade, however, the EEC's trustbusting efforts have been directed mainly at private companies. In 42 cases where fines totaling \$35 million were imposed dating back to July 1969, multinationals topped the list: BASF, Continental, Cea, Philips, General Motors, United Brands, Hoffman-La Roche and Kawasaki.

"We deal with hundreds of companies of all kinds every day," an EEC official said but he quickly conceded that "there is no doubt that this is the first time in Community history that we are looking at the links between governments and state companies."

Not surprisingly, one of the most



Leonid Brezhnev greets South Yemen leader Abdel Fattah Ismail at Moscow's airport.

Brezhnev Reappears in Public

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (AP) — President Leonid Brezhnev reappeared in public here today, six days after rumors began that he was seriously ill or had died.

Mr. Brezhnev was last seen in public on Oct. 8, when he returned from a visit to East Berlin.

Mr. Brezhnev, 72, appeared at Moscow airport to welcome South Yemen leader Abdel Fattah Ismail, who flew here from Tashkent, capital of the Soviet Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan, where he had spent the night.

Soviet television showed Mr. Brezhnev standing motionless on the airport tarmac, bundled up in a dark coat and muffler under gray skies.

A 10-second television film of the ceremony gave no hint of Mr. Brezhnev's condition. It did not show him walking or talking. Still photographs released later showed Mr. Brezhnev shaking hands.

U.S. Assails Sentences in Prague Trial

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP) — The United States, in a stern condemnation of the trial and sentencing in Prague of six Czechoslovak human rights activists, said today that it was weighing actions that "will obviously have an effect on our relations with Czechoslovakia."

In a statement read by State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d, the administration also issued a sharp if indirect criticism of the Soviet Union, saying:

"The human rights of Czechs and Slovaks and their freedom to exercise these rights have obviously been a matter of interest to some of Czechoslovakia's neighbors who have had more than a little influence over the internal affairs of that country, in particular during the last 11 years. Soviet tanks entered Prague 11 years ago."

The U.S. criticism was issued after a Prague court sentenced five dissidents to prison terms of up to five years after they were found guilty of sedition. A sixth defendant was put on five years' probation.

Playwright Vaclav Havel, 43, was sentenced to 4 1/2 years in prison. Petr Uhl, 38, an economist, was sentenced to five years. Jiri Dienstbier, 42, a former journalist, and Otta Bednarova, 54, also a former journalist, were each sentenced to three years in prison.

Vaclav Benda, 33, was sentenced to four years. A suspended sentence was given Dana Nemcova, 45.

against Czechoslovakia. Sixty-eight members of Parliament from all parties filed a motion in the House of Commons deploring "the indifference of the Czech government to its obligations under Article 14 of the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights."

Amnesty International, the international human rights group, said that it had adopted the six Czechoslovakians as prisoners of conscience. The International Commission of Jurists in Geneva deplored the sentences.

Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten called the trial in Prague a political spectacle. The Norwegian conservative newspaper *Vårt Land* predicted that the trial would only "nourish more internal opposition."

"Absurd and unacceptable," said J.F. Wolff, a Communist member of the Dutch parliament.

Senate Unit Kills SALT Pact Changes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today killed two major SALT treaty changes proposed by Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., following a heated exchange between Sen. Baker and a White House aide.

The proposals would have required the Russians to dismantle their SS-18 missiles by Dec. 31, 1981, or that SALT-2 negotiations agree by that date that the Russians dismantle the SS-18s by Dec. 31, 1985. Failure to do so would void the SALT-2 treaty at the end of 1981.

Committee Chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, described both as "killer" amendments.

The dramatic point came when Sen. Church called on Mr. Cutler to present the White House view, and the aide proceeded to attack Sen. Baker, an unannounced Republican presidential candidate.

Mr. Cutler said three previous administrations had failed to get the Russians to reduce their heavy missiles, but the objective would be pursued in SALT-3.

"It may be," Mr. Cutler told Sen. Baker, that "you will have the high privilege to conduct these negotiations. It may be that with your skills, the Soviets may be persuaded to go along, but you have to admit, sir, I would say there is a greater possibility they would not go along."

Sen. Baker countered: "This nation is in great peril because of the Soviet Union's nuclear buildup." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Requirements

The two Baker amendments, which might have killed the treaty's chances in the Senate, would have required either that the Soviet Union dismantle its SS-18 missiles by Dec. 31, 1981, or that SALT-2 negotiations agree by that date that the Russians dismantle the SS-18s by Dec. 31, 1985. Failure to do so would void the SALT-2 treaty at the end of 1981.

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Queen Asks Jorgensen to Form Minority Government

Social Democrats Gain in Danish Election

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Queen Margrethe today asked Social Democratic leader Anker Jorgensen to form a minority government after his party emerged from yesterday's general election as the largest single group in Parliament.

The expected request came after meetings between the queen, the constitutional head of state, and leaders of all 10 political parties represented in Parliament, including the non-socialist "four-leaf clover" alliance.

Mr. Jorgensen said he told the queen he would not consult with any of the other political parties, and would immediately form a Social Democratic minority government.

The cabinet was expected to be announced tomorrow, and Parliament would be convened on Nov. 6, political sources said.

In what was seen here as a personal victory for Mr. Jorgensen, the outgoing premier, the left-of-center, union-based Social Democratic Party won 38 percent of the vote and increased its seats in the 179-seat Danish Parliament from 65 to 69.

The "four-leaf clover" alliance, composed of the Liberal Democrats, the Conservative People's party, the Center Democrats and the Christian People's party, made small gains and increased their standing to 55 members.

The major gain in yesterday's vote, the fourth in eight years, was made by the Conservative People's party, which won seven new seats and will have 22 members in the new legislative session, the same number as the Liberal Democrats.

The Radical Liberals and Socialist People's Party, which have both supported the Social Democrats in past governments, emerged with 10 seats each.

The major losers in the voting were radical parties at both ends of the political spectrum. On the left, the Danish Communist party lost all of its seven parliamentary seats and will not be represented in the new session.

The far right Progress party, led by Mogens Glistrup, dropped six seats and will have 20 in the new Parliament. The Progress party advocates the abolition of income tax and the substitution of indirect consumption taxes.

In the new 19-member cabinet Social Democrats will be given the six posts held by Liberal Democrats in the recently dissolved coalition government.

Indicated as possible foreign minister to succeed Henning Christophersen was Ivar Nordgaard, who was also expected to be the minister responsible for European community relations.

Also expected to return to the government in the post of social affairs minister was Ritt Bjerregaard, the education minister who was dismissed by Mr. Jorgensen after a scandal over abuse of government funds during a Unesco meeting in Paris.

It was not clear how strong the "four-leaf clover" group would remain in the wake of the election. After a meeting today, the four party leaders said they would act as separate groups, but continue to consult on a common policy for certain issues.

Political analysts said the election results showed that Danish voters who in recent years had given support to a number of small protest parties, were returning to the more traditional political organizations.

They added that the unexpectedly large gain for the Social Democrats indicated the strength of labor unions in Denmark remained intact.

"In many ways the election was a personal victory for Jorgensen, but it was also a victory for Thomas Nilsen [leader of Denmark's main labor union]," said Tage Kaarsted, a professor of history at Odense University and an expert on the Danish political system.

A key issue during the campaign had been a charge by the neo-socialists that the Social Democrats had given too much weight to the opinions of labor unions and had in fact abdicated government policy-making decisions to them.

Demirel Will Try to Form New Turkish Government

ANKARA, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Rightist opposition leader and former Premier Suleyman Demirel agreed today to try to form a government to end Turkey's political crisis.

Mr. Demirel announced his decision after President Fahri Koruturk asked him in take on the task during a two-hour meeting at the presidential palace.

Political sources said there was considerable doubt that Mr. Demirel, whose rightist Justice Party controls 185 seats in the lower house, could succeed in forming a government.

Yesterday, the leaders of two rightist parties, the militant National Action Party and the National Salvation Party, which hold the balance of power in Parliament, pledged to support Mr. Demirel.

Necmettin Erbakan, leader of the fundamentalist Muslim National Salvation Party, said yesterday that the Justice Party must form a government as soon as possible. He said there would be no conditions

attached to his party's support for a Demirel government.

Alparslan Turkes, leader of the ultrarightist National Action Party, offered a similar pledge, but he asked for early elections — by next April — saying his party was ready to support other government possibilities to lead the nation to the polls.

Premier Bulent Ecevit resigned Oct. 16, two days after his left-of-center Republican People's Party suffered a severe defeat in by-elections to fill five vacant seats in the lower house and one-third of the Senate seats. The defeat meant Mr. Ecevit's 21-month-old government no longer had enough support to survive a confidence test in Parliament's lower house.

Since the Republican People's Party remains the biggest party in the lower house with 208 seats, the president first asked Mr. Ecevit to try to form a new government. But he told the Mr. Koruturk late last week that he could not muster enough support.

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Japan's Navy to Join Maneuvers in Pacific

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (AP) — The Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Forces (MSDF) will join for the first time in the regular four-nation naval maneuver in the central Pacific called the "Rim of the Pacific."

Adm. Ryohji Ohga, naval chief of staff, said yesterday.

Adm. Ohga said two destroyers and eight military aircraft with about 700 members of the MSDF will take part in the exercise, to be conducted next spring by the navies of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Calabria's Mafia: Modern Economic Power

By Jonathan Kandell
GIOIA TAURO, Italy (UPI) — In the end, Girolamo Piromalli fulfilled two of his fondest wishes: Unlike many other Mafia bosses, he died in bed; and he lived long enough to preside over the violent transformation of the Calabria Mafia from rural-based, small-time groups of thugs to smooth business organizations able to negotiate lucrative government construction contracts and hefty bank loans.

More than 5,000 persons — almost the entire population of this Mediterranean resort on the toe of the Italian boot — joined his funeral cortege last February, walking silently in the rain behind a brass band and black limousines draped with huge flower wreaths.

It did not seem to bother the mourners that the government had abandoned plans to construct a \$1.2-billion steel mill here and that a proposed deep-sea port at Gioia Tauro lay half-finished, with few economic prospects and an unsavory reputation for Mafia involvement.

Nor did it seem to matter that Piromalli — "Don Mommo" to everybody who knew him — had been sentenced last January to 11 years in prison, partly because he had

muscle into construction work for the abortive port and steel project.

An orator praised Don Mommo for employing so many laborers in these times of economic crisis. Not a word was uttered about his criminal past.

"I don't know of any concrete instance of Mafia presence here," said Vincenzo Gentile, the mayor of Gioia Tauro, who joined the funeral procession.

"I've always been persecuted by the police," said the corpulent, 61-year-old Don Mommo, shortly before his death from chronic pleuritis. "They want to accuse me of every crime committed in the province of Reggio and the whole of Calabria. If the pope ever visited Calabria and the chandelier in the Reggio Cathedral fell on his head, they would say it was Girolamo Piromalli's fault."

Because of his illness, Don Mommo never served a day of his 11-year sentence. But 27 other reputed Mafia bosses from Calabria are in jail after last January's trial, with sentences ranging from 5 to 10 years for complicity in killings, kidnapping,

blackmail, extortion and other crimes. Another 32 suspects were acquitted when many witnesses declined to testify or failed to appear in the court at Reggio di Calabria.

Seen as Watershed

It was the first time that so many Mafia leaders were convicted. Although so one believes that organized crime in Calabria has been dealt a death blow, the court proceedings are widely viewed as a watershed for unveiling the way the Mafia has emerged as a powerful, modern economic force in Italy's depressed southern provinces.

According to Agostino Cordova, the investigating magistrate in the Reggio trial, the Mafia has formed construction, transport and cement companies to grab a share of the billions of dollars in government funds appropriated over the last decade for public works programs in Calabria. By scaring off competitive bids and intimidating laborers, Mafia businessmen have landed a large number of contracts.

"The Mafia is a system which now has legal activities that it car-

ries out through illegal methods," summarized Judge Cordova.

"We are no longer only dealing with Mafia who came out of peasant backgrounds," said Antonio Tucci, a sociologist involved in a research project on the Mafia at the University of Calabria in Cosenza. "The modernization of postwar Calabria has also changed the Mafia. Some of them have attended universities and recruited professionals who think in terms of capital accumulation and reinvestment."

From Earlier Era

Don Mommo Piromalli was a throwback to an earlier era when the Mafia sought to balance its reputation for contraband, extortion and bloody vendettas with a mythical image as protector of local communities against the incursions of big landlords and big government.

Born to a family of shepherds in the narrow plain of Gioia Tauro that sets off the wooded hills from the sea, Piromalli was first arrested for assault and battery when he was 21 years old. During the 1940s, he served time for armed robbery, and in 1950 he was imprisoned after being convicted of second-degree



Girolamo Piromalli (left) reportedly led the Calabrian Mafia.

Shah Has Lymph Cancer; Gallbladder Is Removed

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 — Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, has lymph cancer and today underwent surgery for the removal of his gallbladder and a stone from his bile duct, a spokesman for the shah said.

Robert Armao said the shah, 59, has been suffering from lymphoma, a cancer of the lymph nodes, for about six years, but "did not wish it to be known" when he was ruler of Iran. He was deposed in January.

After 2 1/2 hours of surgery at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, which began around 8 a.m., Mr. Armao said a recovery without complications "was expected. In Tehran, Sadegh Khalili, the revolutionary court judge who last June said he had patched a squad of assassins to seek out the shah and his family, fled on Moslem militants in the United States to demonstrate at a hospital.

A Tehran newspaper has offered a trip to Mecca, burial place of prophet Mohammed and Islam's holiest shrine, to anyone who is the shah.

There have been no demonstrations here thus far, but police and hospital guards are maintaining tight security.

Iranian Troops Lift Siege of Mahabad

Monetary Notes Of Macias Rule To Be Replaced

Owners will have to provide proof of expropriation, and may have to make pay for interim state management of the properties. Owners would also have to try to put farms and plantations back into immediate production.

He added, "All must come in the direction of the nation; all must join hands so that this movement may bear fruit. Do not think at all

Barcelona Police Foil Bomb Plot On Eve of Vote

The autonomy statutes are expected to be given overwhelming approval in the two northern regions, but politicians are concerned that abstentions may weaken the referendum. The Basque National Party yesterday released a poll indicating 53 percent of the 1.5 million Basques support the home rule statute while 22 percent are undecided.

A large crowd on Parliament Hill in Ottawa watches fire destroy the 114-year-old Rideau Club

The club. The blaze quickly spread through the oak-paneled interior, destroying Victorian paintings and antiques.

The club was founded in 1865 and counted most of the prominent politicians in Canada's history among its membership. It went through a period of decline during former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's term in office when it was boycotted because it refused to admit women.

(Continued from Page 1)

cause you did a bad job in negotiating the treaty. You left in these monstrous weapons. Every time, we've been put off by postponing it [the problem of the SS-18s] for the next treaty. I'm not willing to wait for SALT-3."

"What's going to happen if the

Sen. Baker acknowledged that the United States had no desire to build such a missile, but said he was motivated by a 1972 Senate resolution saying the United States should not be restricted to inferior numbers of any strategic weapons.

Role Review Possible
Going further, Sen. Nunn said

Allies Warned on Linkage

In particular, Sen. Nunn challenged the assertions, frequently expressed in recent days on both sides of the Atlantic, that a failure by the Senate to consent to the treaty

...at, cocktails in the
...r, coffee in the baroque
...top, dancing till late in
...ador Night Club.

Facilities for miles and

From Agency Dispatches



ay at the Rivoltop Supper Club

**This is Iberia today.
But we want to be better.**



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Viennese elegance is remembered here, with sumptuous rooms and magnificent Art Nouveau decor. Enjoy mouth-watering pastries at the Kleine Konditorei, afternoon tea at the Cafe am Park, imperial dinners at the Prinz Eugen Rotesseier.

All Vienna is on your doorstep, with direct connection to the new air terminal.

Memories to treasure: Remnants of 15th-century monastery form part of the hotel. Superb views across the Danube, Gypsy music in the Restaurant Kalotaszeg, delicious dinners in the Lower Restaurant, cocktails in the Codex Bar, coffee in the baroque Coffee Shop, dancing till late in the Ironbridge Night Club.

Some choose this quiet, comfortable retreat on the Rhine because it's only 20 minutes from Frankfurt airport. Others remember what a perfect place it is to relax in. There's the Rhine River, three superb restaurants, 242 rooms, all with TV, and some of the finest conference facilities for miles around.

HILTON
The hotel overlooks the lovely
Englischer Garten and the
River Isar. A short walk and you
can be in the city's shopping
Schwabing. And as for the hotel
itself... there will be memorable
dinners in the Grill Room,
lunches in the Isar Cafe, many
nights to be dined and danced

Announcement Monday

Kennedy to Set Up Panel Making Him a Candidate

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI) — Sen. Kennedy will announce on Monday that he is forming an "exploratory" committee to study the possibility of running for the White House in 1980. That will make the Massachusetts Democrat an official contender for his party's presidential nomination.

Southwick, Sen. Kennedy's secretary, confirmed that an announcement would be made after all sources in the movement to Kennedy said they had received indirect signals that the move was imminent.

The formation of a committee with the federal Election Commission, which Sen. Kennedy is not expected to announce his candidacy until the year. The formation of an exploratory committee is the final step before an announcement of candidacy, however, several leaders of the movement formed last spring urged Sen. Kennedy into a race.

President Carter, said they were to convert their operations to campaign strategy.

Financial Reports

Records showed that 68 Kennedy committees had been set up as of today, but only 10 had reported money they had raised. The 10 committees reported raising \$256,900 by the end of September and spending \$164,025, mostly in Florida, where Democratic caucuses were held two weeks ago.

U.S. Unit Denies Charges From Iran

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (UPI) — A congressional report said today that there was no evidence that U.S. troops in Iran had received orders from the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini to engage in illicit activities at the U.S. Embassy in Washington.

The report, which was part of a House investigation of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, said that allegations of "sexual favors at the embassy" were unfounded.

An investigation followed state by supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini who took control of the Iranian Embassy in February. At the time, a spokesman for the new regime said that they had recovered detailed evidence of bribery and blackmail of prominent U.S. citizens, including members of Congress.

AMA Advertising Curbs Curb Restraint of Trade

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — The American Medical Association today announced that it will restrict its physician members by curbing their advertising and solicitation of patients. The Federal Trade Commission decided today to stop imposing the restriction, but reversing an earlier decision by an FTC administrative law judge, the commission said that the AMA may formulate acceptable ethical guidelines governing acceptable advertising.

The AMA's advertising restrictions have prevented doctors from disseminating information on the services they offer, thus severely inhibiting competition among health care providers, Commerce Dept. Clanton said in the opinion.

It is especially important that advertising remain as unobtrusive as possible, the opinion said.

Although the AMA had no immediate comment today, the association is thought to appeal the ruling to a federal court. In the decision, the AMA said it would appeal any unfavorable ruling.

Permitting the AMA to publish reasonable ethical guidelines, the commission recognized that the association has a valuable role to play in the medical profession.

In its decision, the commission allowed some self-regulation by the AMA, but it declined to follow the law's preliminary ruling of nearly a year ago.

At decision would have barred the AMA from any regulation of medical advertising for two years, but would have allowed the AMA to set advertising guidelines only with FTC approval.

The law judge, Ernest Barnes, said the AMA's prohibition on its members soliciting patients developed into a device for securing physicians' profits.

Barnes said the AMA's for its 200,000 members precludes them from being told health services are available, costs to the public in terms of expensive or even, perhaps, improved forms of medical care, are great," he said.

U.S. Sues Firm For Damages in Mexico Oil Spill

HOUSTON, Oct. 24 (UPI) — The U.S. Justice Department yesterday filed \$6 million in claims against an oil firm founded by Texas Gov. William Clements for the world's largest oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Justice Department said that Sedco Inc. had been negligent and incompetent in its work on the offshore Mexican oil well that has spilled as much as 30,000 barrels of oil a day. The spill began on June 3 and has not yet been shut off.

The claims were phrased so that the government had the option of adding Pemex, the Mexican drilling firm that operated the well, and Pemex, Mexico's government-owned oil monopoly, to the damage suit. Additional damages also can be requested of Sedco.

The Justice Department said that Sedco, an oil equipment leasing firm with land and offshore operations throughout the world, should be responsible for the oil that washed onto Texas beaches. Sedco's equipment on the well was "unfit and unsuitable for its intended purpose," the claim said, and "those in charge of it were incompetent, [and] negligent in carrying out their responsibility."

Gov. Clements' son, Gil, now heads the company.

Believed Killed Chile Landslide

PORTO MONTE, Chile, Oct. 24 (UPI) — At least 30 persons believed killed by a landslide buried a fishermen's camp yesterday, officials said today.

Rescue workers dug out 11 bodies from under thousands of mud that fell from the camp's steep cliffs, they said.



Huberto Matos is greeted Monday in Costa Rica by his son Rogelio, his wife Maria Luisa, left, and daughter Carmen.

Cuban Political Prisoner Tells of 20-Year Isolation

By Jo Thomas

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 24 (NYT) — Afternoon rain fell on the orchids and rose gardens outside, but the man who once spent a year underground in a concrete closet did not pause to remark on them.

Huberto Matos, perhaps the best known of Cuba's political prisoners, was speaking of the world he knew for 20 years — a world of isolation, punishment and endurance.

"I am certain they had a plan to annihilate me slowly, so that my death could be achieved without the necessity of giving me the death sentence," he said last night.

He had resigned as military governor of Camaguey Province because he was worried about the growing influence of Communism in the army, government and labor unions. He asked to return to civilian life as a school teacher, but his former comrade, Fidel Castro, called him a traitor and an ingrate.

He was convicted of treason to December, 1959, and kept incommunicado for 16 of his 20 years in prison. His image was eliminated from the portrait on the Cuban peso that shows the entry into Havana of the leaders of the revolution, although photographs show him there, a powerful man with a dark beard, on Mr. Castro's left, holding a gun.

Prisoners' Release Announced

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24 (UPI) — A group of 400 Cuban political prisoners will be released in a few days, the Cuban news agency reported yesterday. It said the announcement was made by the Rev. Jose Reyes, president of the Cuban exiles' Committee of 75.

After his conviction, he said, he was taken to a prison on the Isle of Pines, where he remained for six and a half years. "In the last year, I was in a concrete box two and a half meters wide and three feet long. No one in the prison knew of my location. It was in the bottom of a passageway... I could never see the light of day."

Mr. Matos said that in May, 1966, he was taken to La Cabaña Prison in Havana, where he soon was placed in an underground gallery connected to the kitchen. "The air was full of smoke," he said. "It was very, very humid." There he remained for five years.

When his mother died, he said he had hoped he would be allowed to visit her grave near the family home in Yara. But even that, he said, was not permitted.

"When I had four days to complete my sentence," he said, "a colonel came to my cell and asked me to accompany him." There were, he said, a number of officers who wanted to question him. "I told them that if there were any questions that they could talk to me in the prison office," Mr. Matos said, adding that he was familiar with the arrangements usually made for people who were being released.

He said, "They taped my mouth and threw me on the floor of the car and put their feet on my face and on my chest." He was thrown into a cell, where he broke all the furniture and screamed insults to show that he would not cooperate.

After 48 hours, he said, he entered into long discussions with his interrogators about whether he would be allowed to visit his mother's grave. Finally, they told him he could. But when he was finally handed over Sunday to Costa Rican officials who had come to get him, he learned that "it was all a deception."

At 60, Mr. Matos is beginning another life with his children, who grew up without him, with former comrades who have come to Costa Rica to be with him — and with bodyguards.

But his heart still seems to be with the prisoners in the country he left behind. "I am satisfied to find

Baby Boy Alive After Fall From Japanese Train

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (AP) — A newborn baby who fell through the toilet hole of a moving train yesterday was found alive 3 1/2 hours afterward. Rail authorities said that seven trains passed over the infant boy before he was discovered.

A railway official said that a 44-year-old woman apparently lost consciousness and dropped the baby down the toilet minutes after giving birth on the passenger train.

He said that the 6.8-pound baby was taken to a hospital where it was listed in serious condition with head injuries.

As Michigan Sues Over Waste Leakage

Chemical Firm Agrees to Pay for Cleanup

By Bob Senter

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 24 — Hooker Chemical Co., sued by the state of Michigan for operating a waste dump that had been leaking an average half-ton of poisonous chemicals a day into state waterways, has agreed to a cleanup program that could cost the firm as much as \$26 million.

State officials hailed the tentative out-of-court settlement as the most expensive, effective and technologically advanced plan ever devised in the United States for neutralizing perils posed by a toxic waste dump.

According to the state attorney general's office, Hooker has agreed to dig up and rebury in clay-lined pits approximately 1.2 million cubic yards of solid wastes, metal drums and soils laced with chemicals that can burn and cause illnesses, birth defects and cancer.

The dump is located on an 880-acre Hooker pesticides plant site near White Lake, about 200 miles northwest of Detroit. In a suit filed last February, the state contended that the contaminants were seeping into ground water beneath the site, poisoning wells of nearby homes and pouring into White Lake, which empties into nearby Lake Michigan. Aquatic life in both lakes was threatened by the dump, according to the state.

Not the First Time

A subsidiary of the Los Angeles-based Occidental Petroleum Corp. Hooker has been embroiled in numerous controversies over its waste disposal practices, several of which have sparked federal, state and congressional investigations.

Most notably, the Department of Justice and the state of New York have launched separate investigations into Hooker's dumping practices around Niagara Falls, N.Y., where hundreds of families have been evacuated from the Love

Canal neighborhood, which was built over an old Hooker dump site that began leaking its poisonous contents last year.

In another case, Occidental Chemical Co., a Hooker subsidiary, has been accused by California officials of hiding information that indicates the company had illegally dumped fertilizer and pesticide

wastes that contaminated drinking wells in Lathrop.

Hooker has denied wrongdoing in either of the incidents. Similarly, although the company agreed to pay for the cleanup here, the firm admitted no wrongdoing in the Michigan settlement agreement.

Final acceptance of the accord has been delayed at least until Mon-

day, when there will be a county circuit court hearing on a petition filed yesterday by the Sierra Club, whose members think the company should have received harsher penalties than those included in the accord.

Critics are also angered by a provision in which the state waived future claims against Hooker in exchange for the cleanup program. But Stewart Freeman, chief of the attorney general's environmental enforcement division, maintained that the agreement contained adequate safeguards against any further pollution from the Hooker dumps.

"This is the most effective, enforceable abatement program ever in force in the U.S.," Mr. Freeman said. He predicted that the Hooker reburial project, which should take about three years, would become a model for waste disposal programs around the nation.

Hooker has said the entire agreement would cost between \$14 million and \$16 million, while state sources estimated the cost at as much as \$26 million.

— Los Angeles Times

House Approves Bill Giving Carter Standby Power to Ration Gasoline

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP) — Congress finally gave President Carter standby power to impose gasoline rationing yesterday, as the House approved a rationing bill 301 to 112.

The Senate passed the bill overwhelmingly last week. The legislation enables the president to draw up a rationing plan that could be put into effect only if gasoline supplies were cut substantially, and then only subject to further congressional approval.

Though this final approval came easily, rationing has been bitterly debated.

The first round came in May when, as required by then-existing law, the president submitted a detailed rationing plan and it was shot down by the House. In late summer House leaders tried again, with a bill to let the president draw up a plan and hold it in reserve without congressional involvement. Congress would only have a say when he moved to put it in effect. The House balked once, then accepted that approach.

However, when the bill went to House-Senate conference, senators demanded some role for Congress in drawing up the plan as well.

ity, but ultimately it would require a two-thirds vote of both houses to reject a rationing plan.

The bill's floor leader, Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., said the bill's easy passage yesterday could be attributed partly to the compromise on congressional approval, and also to concern over possible oil production cutbacks by Iran, Kuwait or Saudi Arabia.

The rationing section of the bill would require the president to submit a plan that would distribute a shortage equally among the states, while taking into account the differing needs of various users. There is no deadline for presidential submission of a plan.

When the rationing plan is submitted to Congress, it will be considered approved unless both houses pass resolutions of disapproval within 30 days. The president could then veto that resolution, and it would take a two-thirds vote by both houses to override his veto.

Once the plan is approved it would sit on the shelf until needed. If there were 20 percent shortage of motor fuel that would last for 30 days, the president could implement rationing, subject to a one-house veto. If the shortfall were less, the president would need approval of both houses to impose rationing.

House Turnabout On Oil Decontrol

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (AP) — The House, partly as a gesture of frustration at soaring oil industry profits, reversed itself today and voted to retain price and allocation controls on gasoline through mid-1981.

By a 225-189 margin, the House overturned a vote earlier this month for immediate and full decontrol — a step some critics said might have sent retail gasoline prices soaring toward \$2 a gallon.

The vote came as members of Congress expressed dismay at reports of recent oil industry profits. The turnaround was a victory for the Carter administration.

Senator. Function determines its character.

The overwhelming acceptance of the Opel Senator can be attributed to its strict adherence to the principles of functional design.

Painstaking attention to the laws of aerodynamics, for instance, has resulted in a shape whose contour reduces wind noise, enhances road stability, and improves fuel economy.

The Senator's functional design features a technically advanced suspension system (McPherson struts front and a fully independent design at the rear) for responsive handling and thorough driving comfort.

The Senator's high performance in-line six cylinder engines further

enhance Opel's reputation for reliability and the efficient use of fuel.

An optional 5-speed manual transmission is now available. Its top gear lowers engine revolutions at a given road speed and thereby further reduces both fuel consumption and mechanical wear.

Inside the Senator's spacious interior, functionality dominates as well. Orthopedically-designed seats, driver-oriented instrumentation, and a near absence of road noise are the results.

A distinguished

international panel of automotive experts recently honored Senator with the coveted "Golden Steering Wheel" award. The esteem enjoyed by Senator among the most discriminating jury of all — its owners — is the best testament to the inherent benefits of its functional design.

Senator, Senator C and Senator CD. Three different versions that are setting new standards in the international luxury car class.



The illustration features Senator C. Technical data: 2.8 I-S engine, 103 kW (140 HP); 3.0 I-S engine, 110 kW (150 HP); 3.0 I-E engine, 132 kW (180 HP). See your Opel dealer for local availability.



SENATOR
ADAM OPEL Aktiengesellschaft

IRA Killers Suspected

Plot on Princess Margaret Said Foiled in Los Angeles

By Paul Dean

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24 — Police here, acting on a tip from Scotland Yard, believe that they foiled a plan to assassinate Princess Margaret during her just completed visit.

The alleged plot involved a man who had come here, according to intelligence reports, on orders from the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing, the terrorist brigade of Northern Ireland.

He had been described in those reports as a suspect in the assassination of Britain's Lord Mountbatten.

A West Los Angeles motor inn was his headquarters for a week, and a two-man movie crew was recruited as an innocent, unknowing cover. The assassination site appeared to be a Rolls-Royce service facility in nearby Culver City, which Princess Margaret dedicated Friday.

Capt. Larry Kramer, commander of the police department's security operations for the visit, believes now that the IRA agent and his local accomplice learned that word of their plans had leaked out and that they canceled their attempt and hurriedly left California.

The Los Angeles police learned of the threat just 27 hours before Princess Margaret's plane arrived from Texas on Oct. 17.

Capt. Kramer said that the intelligence, passed to him from Scotland Yard by the State Department, named and described the suspected assassin, and a routine check of local police records showed that the man had been in Los Angeles before. His police file here yielded a photograph.

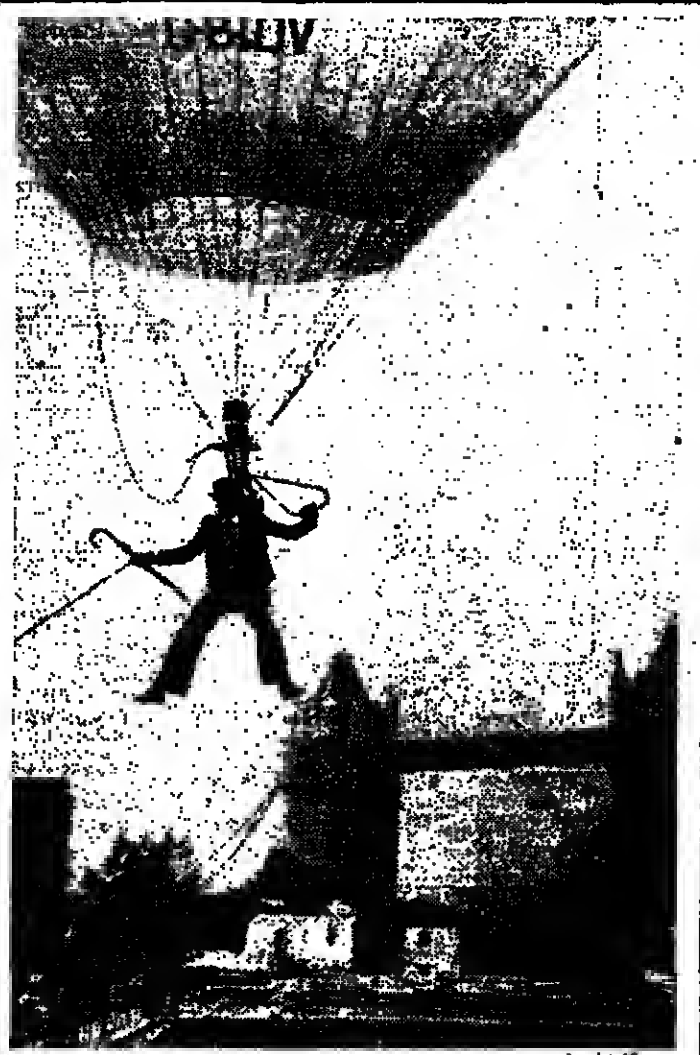
Last Wednesday, Tony Thompson, president of Rolls-Royce of Beverly Hills, told a State Department security official in Los Angeles that he had received an odd call from a person who said he represented a movie company assigned by Rolls-Royce to film Princess Margaret's visit to the facility. The

Ozark Air Attendants

End Labor Dispute

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24 (UPI) — Flight attendants who struck Ozark Air Lines five weeks ago, have voted to ratify a new contract, but airline officials say a resumption of service may take several days.

Ozark Air Lines carries an average of 15,000 passengers a day on 195 flights to 67 cities in 21 states, most of them in the Middle West.



MODERN MARY POPPINS — Colin Prescott hovers over a London boat marina as he demonstrates his one-man balloon. Called the Cloudhopper, the basketless balloon can be packed into a small suitcase when not in use.

U.S. Office Bans Usage of Words Indicating Sex Bias

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP) — The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has banned "gender specific terminology" in an attempt to end terminology that might indicate sex bias in job mission of appeal.

Effectively immediately, the department will no longer accept or endorse policy statements, important memos or documents that contain sex-biased words. They include:

Blackout in London

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament were blacked out by an hour-long power failure today during a heavy rain. No member of the royal family was at home during the blackout.

but are not limited to, words such as: he, she, manpower, lady, chairman, mother, sir, coed, father, man-made, womankind, his, hers, manning, chart, housewife, policeman and so on.

The list of banned words is long, because the English language lacks a handy generic singular pronoun that stands for both he and she. The department's ban on sex-biased terms could result in a number of offices, programs and publications that now have gender-specific designations changing over to neutral titles that do not denote sex.

HEW is following in the footsteps of the Labor Department, which has put out a long list of sex-biased words and occupations it wants changed in favor of terms

By Seth S. King

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (NYT) — The House of Representatives yesterday voted 249-158 against raising sugar price supports to insure producers a minimum price of 16.3 cents a pound.

Through duties and import fees, domestic sugar is now supported at about 15 cents per pound, 2.3 cents above the current world price base. The defeated bill would have raised the support level to 15.8 cents and added a subsidy of one-half cent per pound, insuring producers a 16.3-cent price.

Because U.S. growers produce only half the sugar consumed in the United States each year, with the rest imported, the government has implemented a system of duties and fees on imports to protect domestic producers against possible price undercutting.

Yesterday's action does not affect the secretary of agriculture's authority to continue the 15-cent level. The domestic price has been hovering around 16 cents as world consumption has increased slightly above world production. The higher price supports therefore would not have increased consumer costs at this time.

2d Defeat

Yesterday's defeat was the second within a year for the sugar growers' lobby, which has for years been among the largest contributors to congressional campaign funds. Last October, just before Congress adjourned, the House refused to approve a similar measure raising the

support levels adopted by Congress in 1977.

In its vote yesterday, the House also rejected approval of U.S. participation in the International Sugar Agreement.

This agreement commits the 80 sugar-producing countries that have signed it to maintain the world sugar price within a range of 11 cents to 21 cents per pound. This would be done by the producing nations withholding their stocks of sugar when prices fell below 11 cents and releasing these stocks when the price rose above 21 cents.

Before the House recessed, Rep.

Charles Vannik, D-Ohio, who is the chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Trade, said that, if the Senate were to consider ratifying the international agreement, he would reintroduce legislation for a separate House vote on the question.

Legislation setting sugar price supports at 17 cents per pound and ratifying the International Sugar Agreement has been introduced by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and several other senators from states where sugarcane and sugar beets are grown.

But the Senate was waiting for

the House to act on its bill, which was supported by the administration. After the House vote yesterday, the price supports of the Senate bill were on a little chance of passage.

Secretary of Agriculture Bergland said last week, however that he had been assured by Church and Rep. Vannik that approval of the International Sugar Agreement would be sought only if the price support bill failed.

In yesterday's House vote, all of the representatives of states with large cities opposed price support increase. A majority of both Democratic and Republican members voted against it.

\$1 Per Person

Opponents of the increase announced it as an inflationary measure that would benefit only sugar growers. Both sides in the bill and its support agreed that a one-cent increase in sugar prices adds about \$250 million per year to consumer costs, an average of a little more than \$1 per person.

Because the bill would have raised the price of sugar to 17 cents a pound, it technically would not have raised consumer prices. But the bill also provided for a 7 percent increase in the port level next year and in 1980 production costs rose.

Navy Charges 2d

In Probe of New Jersey Recruits

NEWARK, N.J., Oct. 24 (UPI) — An investigation into ending practices in the northern New Jersey Navy recruiting district has resulted in the filing of charges against 20 naval personnel it was disclosed yesterday.

The investigation turned up discrepancies in the recruiting duties at the district, which covers the north and central New Jersey.

The alleged violations involve falsifying documents and educational achievement records of recruits during a 3½-year period. Eight recruits have been recommended for court-martial and others have received punishment ranging from reprimands to loss of pay and rank, according to a spokesman.

For U.S. Producers

House Defeats Rise in Sugar Price Supports

British Commission Seeks Asbestos Dust-Level Curb

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP) — A government investigation commission today called for tough controls to curb the dangers of asbestos dust particles.

The Advisory Committee on Asbestos stopped short of calling for an ban on the substance. But if the government approves its recommendations, Britain would join Sweden in having the world's strictest controls on it.

The main proposal was to halve the maximum level of asbestos dust to which workers may be exposed — from 2 million fibers to 1 million per cubic meter of air, the amount of air most people inhale hourly.

In other words, one worker in 20 in the asbestos business would be at risk under the recommended level rather than the currently accepted ratio of one in 10. If the recommendation is approved, the maximum would be half the level permitted by the U.S. Labor Department.

But Britain's growing anti-asbestos lobby is expected to charge that the committee's proposals do not go far enough. The Trades Union Congress wants the permitted level for airborne asbestos dust reduced to 0.2 fibers per cubic meter — a tenth of the currently acceptable level.

Evasive Statistics

Accurate statistics on asbestos-related death and disease in Britain are hard to get, but government officials admit that at least 400 men and women die every year from three ailments caused by its dust.

Asbestosis, the most widely detected asbestos-linked disease, is an often-fatal scarring of the lungs caused by inhaling the "needle-

shaped particles. There is no known cure.

The other two are cancers — lung cancer and mesothelioma, a disease of the lung or stomach lining that some U.S. and British medical authorities claim kills one asbestos worker in 10.

The British committee was formed three years ago, following an investigation into an asbestos factory in Yorkshire where 40 former employees had died of asbestosis and 200 others in the area contracted cancer and asbestos-related disease. The number of dead from the factory has since risen to at least 80.

The committee recommended that the new exposure level should be made effective as of Dec. 1, 1980. Among its other recommendations:

- Forcing industries using asbestos to make a bigger effort to reduce exposure to the dust to the minimum.

- Making warning labels on all products using asbestos mandatory.

- Tougher controls on asbestos dust emission from factories. The committee said there is virtually no such control at present.

- Making statutory the current voluntary ban on the import and use of the so-called blue asbestos, or crocidolite, the most dangerous form of the substance.

- Wider powers for local authorities to ensure that asbestos waste dumps are made safe.

Asbestos is widely used in fireproofing and insulation. Its diverse other applications include car brake linings, ventilator systems, ironing pads and floor tiles.

Pope, Wyszynski Meet

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 24 (AP) — Pope John Paul II met the Polish Primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, in a private audience yesterday afternoon, the Vatican announced today.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

ASSISTANT DIVISION COUNSEL

Paris Based
Europe/Africa Headquarters

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Obituaries

Novan Radenkovitch, 76,
Belgrade-Born U.S. Artist

NEW WALL, Conn., Oct. 24 (AP) — Novan Radenkovitch, 76, a Belgrade-born U.S. artist, died Monday at a nursing home in Greensboro, N.C.

Mr. Radenkovitch, nicknamed "Dreby," was a close friend of many baseball figures, including Babe Ruth and Casey Stengel. He had trouble remembering names, called everybody "Pal" except Mr. Dreby, whom he called "Joe."

Stengel was a party to one of the many practical jokes played on Mr. Dreby because of the writer's hearing aid. When Stengel was the New York Yankee manager, he walked off the field and into the clubhouse with some sportswriters, communicating entirely in pantomime. Stengel gesticulated wildly, and the writers copied notes furiously.

Fearful of missing a big story, Mr. Dreby tapped the battery of his hearing aid, then took out the earpiece and threw the battery out the nearest window.

Radenkovitch, who signed "Novan" on his work, was born May 11, 1903, in Belgrade and was trained as an architect.

He went to Paris in 1925 to work as an architect, but soon turned to painting. A successful one-man show in 1931 brought him to the attention of art collectors in the United States.

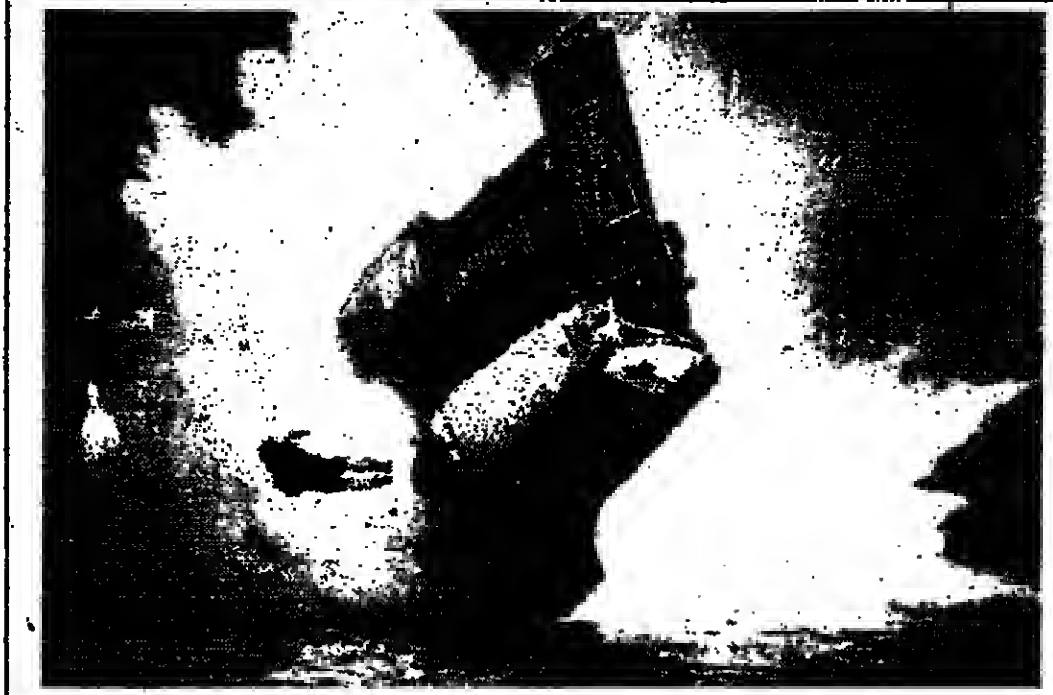
Gen. Josef V. Kotin
NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP) — Col. Josef V. Kotin, chief designer of tanks and self-propelled artillery platforms that helped the U.S. fend off the Germans in World War II, died Sunday after a long illness, Soviet television reports.

Hans Gruene
COA BEACH, Fla., Oct. 24 (AP) — Hans Gruene, 69, a U.S. pioneer, died Monday.

Gruene was former launch director for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Kennedy Space Center.

John Drebing
NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT) — Drebing, 88, who was dean of ball writers when he retired.

domini in Brussels
JESSELS, Oct. 24 (Reuters) — Belgian foreign affairs spokesman Farouk Kaddoumi arrived today to meet Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet and visiting Iranian Foreign Minister Willi Pahr.



SAILING FREE — Traveling at 215 mph on Lake Washington in Seattle in an attempt yesterday to set a power boat speed record, the Miss Budweiser hydroplane flipped, throwing the pilot, Don Chenoweth, out of the cockpit. Chenoweth, 41, suffered six broken ribs.

Mafia Emerges as Modern, Economic Power on Toe of Italian Boot

(Continued from Page 1)

homicide, killing a man during a dispute over a card game.

During the 1960s and early 1970s, he was charged with extortion and drug trafficking. But Piroalli only drew national attention for the first time in 1974 when he and his clan were accused of kidnapping J. Paul Getty 3d, the grandson of the U.S. oil billionaire.

Piroalli was absolved for lack of evidence. Nonetheless, an apartment building in his hometown is popularly known as "Paul Getty Palace" because it was reputedly financed with part of the million-dollar ransom.

"Tax" Collectors
Until the wave of kidnappings that began in the late 1960s, the Calabrian Mafia's main sources of revenue were "taxes" collected from local businesses and agricultural produce, the profits of contraband landed on the southern coasts and shipped northwards to Rome and Milan, and fees from contractors to quell labor unrest.

Ransoms from kidnappings helped establish the Calabrian Mafia in the public eye as a distinct phenomenon from their better known counterparts in Sicily. The sudden infusion of wealth also led the older bosses to consider investing in more conventional business activities.

By the mid-1960s, the national government in Rome was under increasing political pressure to drag southern Italy out of its perennial economic depression. In the 20

years after World War II, more than 700,000 Calabrians had moved north in search of jobs. For those who stayed behind unemployment hovered around 10 percent and income levels remained the lowest in the country.

The government decision to build a modern highway connecting Salerno to Reggio di Calabria brought a boom in the construction industry, which soon attracted the Mafia. Profits from drugs, kidnapping and extortion were invested in subcontracting firms, construction material and trucks.

According to the researchers at the University of Calabria, the Mafia businessmen emerged from the Salerno-Reggio highway construction with well-organized, experienced firms and three notable advantages over legitimate contractors:

- They were able to discourage competition by threats and bombings, so that often they were the sole bidders for projects.
- They could offer lower costs than competitors because they hired "moonlighting" workers to avoid making social security payments and they could guarantee a docile labor force.
- Their financial resources, based on illegitimate activities, gave

Polish Aide in Jordan

AMMAN, Jordan, Oct. 24 (AP) — Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojaszek arrived here today for a three-day visit, the first by a senior Polish minister to the Middle East.

them greater liquidity than their rivals.

"In the old days, business interests could live with the protection racket, and even profited by Mafia control of the labor market," said Pino Arlacchi, the sociologist who heads the Mafia research project at the University of Calabria. "But now the Calabrian businessmen find themselves physically threatened by the possibility of being kidnapped or financially squeezed out by the Mafiosi doing the same business he does."

The violence has been even greater among the various Mafiosi groups seeking to increase their stakes in construction projects. During the last five years, police estimate that Mafia members accounted for half of the 500 homicide victims in the Calabrian provinces.

After the port and steel project was announced by the government in 1974, "there was hardly a night in Gioia Tauro when there wasn't a dynamite explosion," said Edoardo Macino, secretary of the Communist Party's local section.

Biggest Losers
The biggest losers in the Mafia war were the de Stefano clan, three young, university-educated brothers who by their late 20s and early 30s had risen to the top of the Calabrian Mafia by diversifying quickly into the construction industry. In November, 1974, at a Reggio nightclub, Giovanni de Stefano was shot to death by two gunmen who also wounded his brother, Giorgio.

Three years later, Giorgio's body, without head and arms, was uncovered in a patch of woods. The third brother, Paolo, received a nine-year prison sentence in last January's Mafia trials, apparently ending the brief challenge posed by the de Stefanos to the more established, older Mafiosi.

It was the goriness of Giorgio de Stefano's death and the press coverage that it brought to Calabria that apparently led the government to send a judicial task force to the region to probe Mafia activities, particularly in Gioia Tauro.

By the time the Mafia wars over the Gioia Tauro project ended in 1978, more than a dozen leaders had been killed, and according to Judge Cordova, the Piroalli clan had apparently emerged as the dominant force in transportation

Nigeria Installs
20 New Ministers

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Oct. 24 (Reuters) — Twenty ministers in Nigeria's new civilian government were sworn in today, radio Lagos reported, but the key posts of foreign affairs and finance remained vacant.

The ministers, 13 of whom have Cabinet rank, were approved last week by the Senate, but other nominees were rejected.

The government of President Alhaji Shehu Shagari has been in power since Oct. 1, when 13 years of military rule ended.

4 Officials Among 130 Held Hostage

Protesters Seize El Salvador Ministries

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 24 (AP) — Leftists, many armed with machetes and handguns, seized the buildings of the Labor and Economy ministries today, taking four Cabinet officials and about 130 others persons hostage, witnesses and police said.

More than 1,000 anti-government protesters, most of whom identified themselves as members of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, took the two buildings and demanded the release of alleged political prisoners. They also called for higher wages and price controls on basic foods.

A police spokesman said Labor Minister Gabriel Gallegos Valdes, Labor Undersecretary Maria Teresa de Aviles, Economy Minister Manuel Heits and Oscar Menjivar, his undersecretary, were among the hostages. The ministries are about 300 yards apart.

There were no reports of violence and police did not intervene.

About 100 persons armed with pistols and machetes took over the Labor Ministry shortly before noon and seized 30 captives while some

1,000 demonstrators milled outside the building, witnesses said.

An hour later, about 900 of the street demonstrators marched into the Economy Ministry and seized some 100 hostages, a police source reported.

The ministers took their jobs yesterday, sworn in by the new junta of two colonels and three civilians that replaced Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero's rightist regime after an Oct. 15 coup.

A spokesman for the demonstrators said, "We are mostly Revolutionary Bloc in the majority but there are protesters from other student and labor and peasant groups." The bloc, a broad-based group of students, workers, peasants and intellectuals, has refused to accept the new government.

States Terms
"We plan to stay in there indefinitely, until the government releases all political prisoners in the country and makes known the whereabouts or the fate of some 500 persons who disappeared while under police custody under the Romero regime," a spokesman for the leftist organization said. He asked not to be identified.

Col. Adolfo Mahano, one of the two junta officers, personally released 74 political prisoners from a San Salvador jail last week, and government spokesmen said they knew of no others.

The junta also announced it is establishing an investigating commission to determine the fate of persons who disappeared under the Romero regime.

Saudis Reported
Considering Oil
Output Increase

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Saudi Arabia is considering an increase in oil production by 1 million barrels a day to 10.5 million in a bid to stabilize prices, the London financial weekly, The Economist, reported in its latest issue.

Officially, Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, has promised to keep production at its present record level, 11 million barrels above normal, only until December.

But The Economist said that Saudi oil planners privately say they are certain the 9.5-million-barrel level will run through the first quarter of 1980. "And, more importantly, they are considering producing as much as 10.5 million b/d [barrels a day] for a few months," the magazine said.

The Economist said the Saudis want to provide a shock that will end recent increases by some exporters.

The leftist organization claims 500 disappeared, but the Roman Catholic archbishop of San Salvador, which opposed the Romero regime over human rights violations, says it has records of 170 disappearances.

Reforms Promised
A spokesman for the group that took the Economy Ministry demanded higher wages and government controls to bring down prices, which have gone up 30 to 50 percent in the past six months — especially for rice, red beans and corn.

The minimum wage is \$3 a day in El Salvador, but labor leaders often complain that many businesses do not respect it and that the former government rarely enforced the law.

The new government has promised social reforms, including a fairer distribution of wealth and the right of workers to organize.

El Salvador's new foreign minister, Hector Darra Hirez, said in La Paz, Bolivia, that the junta will hold presidential elections next year and will not put forth its own candidate. Mr. Darra is in La Paz attending the assembly of the Organization of American States.

He said the elections "will be free and with all the legal guarantees," and the junta will request "the participation of all political parties."

Amnesty Group
Reports Torture
In Syrian Jails

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP) — Political prisoners in Syria are held in prolonged detention without trial and at least nine have died from torture, Amnesty International claimed today.

The London-based, international human rights organization said that, during interrogation and sometimes as punishment, prisoners had been beaten and whipped, had been burned with cigarette lighters, had had gasoline poured over their bodies and set alight, had heard the sounds of simulated executions, had been immersed to the point of near asphyxiation and had been given electric shocks on their genitals.

A 16-page briefing paper said that political prisoners often were held in overcrowded conditions and were denied fair and open hearings because trials by the country's State Security Court routinely were held in secret.

The organization estimated that the number of untried political detainees was at least 350 at any one time and on occasions had risen to nearly 1,000. It said that some prisoners had been detained without trial for more than eight years.

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Debate on Arms to Morocco

The question is not whether the United States should support King Hassan against the Algerian and Libyan-backed Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara — for strategic and geopolitical reasons — it should — but how extensive that support should be. It is not in the U.S. interest, for example, to stimulate a war between Morocco and Algeria, which though unlikely could result if the Moroccan military gets too many new high-powered weapons and uses them recklessly in hot pursuit of Polisario forces that retreat into Algeria.

It is in the interest of the United States to prevent the Sahara, which is rich in phosphates and strategically consequential if not of the first importance, from becoming an Algerian-Libyan condominium and therefore an extension of Soviet power in both black Africa and the Middle East.

Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., chairman of a House subcommittee on African affairs, has already concluded that the proposed sale, the details of which have not been made public, would "encourage intransigence rather than flexibility" on the part of King Hassan "and will prolong the war rather than shorten it." Congress has the authority to block the sale and Solarz will have a significant voice in the debate. It is therefore worth considering whether he has focused on the relevant issue implicit in President Carter's decision. Would it not be wiser to ask about the impact of the helicopter gunships, ground-support aircraft and armored personnel carriers on the outcome of the war rather than its duration? If Solarz argued that they might provoke a major conflict in the Maghreb, which could potentially involve Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, and at arm's length,

the United States, France and the Soviet Union, that would be another matter. But he does not make that argument, undoubtedly because such a result is unlikely. For one thing, the Algerians are not interested in creating a situation that could lead to the overthrow of Hassan, a conservative, but relatively stable monarch, who could be replaced by a considerably more chaotic and unpredictable regime.

U.S. arms should be geared toward fostering a settlement that would be acceptable in Algiers and Rabat. It must be made clear that Polisario cannot win against the Moroccan armed forces. This is a possibility that at times has seemed real because Hassan, fearing a repeat of the attempts on his life carried out by military personnel in 1971 and 1972, has kept his troops relatively impotent. At the same time, the Moroccan armed forces must not be tempted by their newly acquired weaponry to risk a wider war or to turn on the king. Whatever arms are supplied, therefore, must be weighed and measured carefully to determine the kind of outcome they will promote.

In return for its backing, the United States can be expected to make certain demands on King Hassan, including his support for the ongoing Egyptian-Israeli peace process. President Sadat has been providing aid to the Moroccans in recent days in an effort to achieve the same goal.

The Saharans, themselves, who number somewhere in the low hundreds of thousands, are unfortunate pawns in this superpower sideshow. It is to be hoped that the ultimate solution to the dispute worked out between Algeria and Morocco will give them the opportunity to express their will on their future.

Profitable Exxon

The enormous surge in Exxon's profits last summer is evidence that the oil crisis of this year took the company by surprise. Its net income for those three months was \$1.1 billion, an interesting 120 percent profit over the same period last year. A well-run oil company — and Exxon is run superbly well — tries to avoid this kind of leap in profits. Spectacular profits mean high taxes and unwelcome public attention. It's better and smoother to stabilize profits and put rising revenues into building a bigger company.

In the 1974 oil crisis, also a surprise, Exxon's profits shot up to a level that — if you adjust for five years' inflation — was higher than the \$4 billion or so it will report this year. Subsequently, its profits dropped back to the pre-crisis level as it spent more on exploration, research and expansion. That was the general pattern in the industry, and the same thing will doubtless happen again next year. Most of the companies are preparing for a day when oil will be much less plentiful and perhaps less profitable than it is today. If you are interested in the future structure of the U.S. economy, and competition within it, you ought to be less interested in quarterly profits than in the scale and direction of these companies' internal reinvestment.

The companies plaintively ask whether it is not in the interest of the United States, as well as their own, for them to keep buying more leases, drilling deeper, opening more coal mines and stepping up solar research. The answer is, of course, yes — up to a point. But there is that point at which this immense increase in revenues to one category of com-

panies threatens serious distortion of the U.S. business world. Exxon provides an example with the acquisition of Reliance Electric Co. and its highly efficient new motors.

Exxon attributes much of these high earnings to a one-time tax change and to luck on the currency exchanges. But a couple of additional factors also spring to mind. Because of last spring's shortage and fears of more to come, it was a seller's market in oil last summer. Operating margins widened greatly all the way from the well to the corner filling station. Exxon is also one of the four companies — with Texaco, Mobil and Socal — that have access to Saudi Arabian crude oil. The Saudis are now, for political reasons, selling their oil for \$3 a barrel less than the world average. Exxon, mindful of its own political relationship with the Saudis, has been selling at prices a little below its competitors' to demonstrate that it is passing some of this benefit on to the U.S. consumer. But some of the benefit also turns up on Exxon's balance sheet.

The White House argues that Exxon's profits demonstrate the case for President Carter's windfall profits tax. But there's a better argument. To protect the U.S. economy against further oil crises and disruptions, the Carter administration has made two decisions — necessarily and correctly — that will mean still higher oil prices. It has committed itself to impose rigid quotas on oil imports and to decontrol domestic oil prices. When public policy raises prices, it is good and reasonable policy to recapture some of the increase for the public.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Still Starving

Two numbers describe the continuing horror of Cambodia. Its daily need for food is estimated by the international relief agencies to be about 950 tons. But as of Oct. 13, the aid reaching Cambodia from the West had amounted to only 200 tons over the last nine months.

The starvation battle has to be fought on two fronts — along the Thai border and inside Cambodia. As the monsoon season ends and a new Vietnamese offensive begins, the refugee population in Thailand is exploding. In the last nine days, perhaps 100,000 refugees have arrived, and that total is expected to double within weeks. It takes several days to locate groups of refugees near the frontier, and then Thai military units must detonate mine fields before the border can be safely crossed. During the delay, many refugees die.

Politics still hampers the relief effort. The United Nations recognizes the ousted Pol Pot regime. The Red Cross, though not a UN agency, has linked up with Unicef. This

enormously complicates negotiations with the government of Heng Samrin. The relief agencies, rightly, insist that aid be delivered to areas controlled by both sides, but Heng Samrin's foreign minister has been quoted as saying, "We would prefer to eat grass — indeed, to die — rather than share aid with Pol Pot." Logistical difficulties keep whatever aid can be agreed on to a trickle.

U.S. government officials seem hopeful that aid will soon be arriving in the necessary amounts. But they have been saying this for some months, and little has been accomplished. The dimensions of the tragedy call for radical new approaches. One possibility worth exploring would be for the Red Cross to sever its tie to the United Nations and to negotiate with the Vietnamese for the right to deliver food by the quickest and most direct means available — by airdrop. People are starving.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 25, 1904

Fifty Years Ago

October 25, 1929

SEOUL — Unrest is spreading in Korea as a result of recent Japanese measures, including the suppression of the vernacular paper the Cheokuk Sinmun because it was publishing pro-Russian editorials. The Korean Foreign Office has addressed a letter to the Japanese minister, asking that all property commandeered by the Japanese military authorities be defined. Numerous riots are occurring in the country, caused by the Japanese recruitment of coolie labor, which is interfering with the harvesting of the crops. It is rumored that 3,000 Tonghaks, disguised as peasants, have succeeded in entering Seoul within the past three days.

NEW YORK — Near panic seized stock traders today in the wildest session Wall Street has ever seen. A new record was set in the volume of trading, which was so great as to make trading facilities quite inadequate. Sales on the Stock Exchange set a new high record of 12.9 million shares. Crowds around the exchange during the day necessitated the presence of 10 mounted policemen. There was no disorder, however, despite the vast crowd, which was merely curious as to what might be transpiring inside, and which desired to view the various important figures in the financial world going in and out of the Morgan offices.



Close-Up of Zimbabwe Leaders

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — One consequence of the slow pace of the Rhodesia constitutional conference is that we are being given the chance to study the contenders close up. What manner of men are they?

There is the diminutive Bishop Abel Muzorewa, gruffly determined in his inexperienced way to hang on to the huge prize he now sees being negotiated away from him. His principled life as a clergyman has long been jettisoned in the life and death struggle to remain on top.

Ranged against him on the one hand is the bulky presence of Joshua Nkomo, the consummate politician of no fixed persuasion, whose wily instincts compensate for his lack of intellectual polish.

Finally, there is Robert Mugabe, intelligent, creative, yet a prisoner of a brand of sophomoric Marxism that will be well out of place if Zimbabwe is ever to be a going concern.

To talk with, face to face, Bishop Muzorewa is the most appealing of the three. He is modest and gentle in manner, yet determined to show that the day when he was beholden to Ian Smith is long gone. Short shrift is given to the likelihood of Mr. Smith using the white veto in the present Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Parliament to overturn any agreement made in London. "I can assure you that our country is 7 million people, not one person, and they are not going to allow this."

Bishop Muzorewa was once a great admirer of Martin Luther King Jr. Even today many of his friends seek to come to his aid by arguing that he does not really have his hands on the instruments of violence. The conduct of the war, they say, is firmly in the hands of Lt. Gen. Peter Walls.

But the bishop does not take the easy way out. "I can't remember off-hand anything that the armed forces did without consulting me." Asked how he feels when signing death warrants or preventive detention orders, he unflinchingly replied: "All I can say is that it is a new experience. And one that, from my background, required a lot of nerve in order to be bold. . . . Governing a country is not like running a Sunday school."

Mr. Nkomo is about as unchurchlike as a bulldozer. When told that Peter Walls is taking on his role as chairman of the Front-line states, basically accepts the British view on the transitional arrangements leading to independence. He retorted: "This country is not Tanzania. . . . The less President Nyerere says about our affairs the better for him and for us."

Conversation with Mr. Nkomo is not easy going. Only when the Soviet Union is brought up does the talk spark to life. If Britain or the United States agree to sell him arms, would he buy them, or would he continue to depend on Soviet arms as he does now? Mr. Nkomo heaves himself to the edge of his chair, as if prepared to get up and go. Instead, there is a minor explosion. "The normal human feeling is that you regard those who are with you at the time of need as your best friends. . . . Our army is trained with Soviet arms and we don't want to begin a new training of our people." He wagged his finger furiously. "The fact that the Soviet Union has developed as it has, with its emphasis on the human being, has convinced more than half of Europe that a system based on exploitation cannot succeed. It only works if the system is centered on the human being. Never mind that you are going to tell me that in the Soviet Union there are no human rights. That is all nonsense. That's not what is important."

Mr. Mugabe has been consistently impressive. He impressed the Catholic fathers who taught him. He impressed the former British foreign secretary, David Owen, and the U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, when they negotiated with him. And there is no doubt, when he addressed the diplomatic press corps here over lunch the other day, he had many of them eating out of his hands. His off-the-cuff remarks when set down verbatim read as near-perfect prose. His thoughts are lucid and carefully nuanced. The hard points are thrown gently across the table like billiard balls rolling along green baize.

War and diplomacy are for Mr. Mugabe, as in Clausewitz's perception, two sides of the same coin. The diplomacy has been carefully paced, taking the British up to the brink over the land question last week.

If Mr. Nkomo had his way, the Patriotic Front would have compromised at least a week earlier. But the war is equally finely tuned. When asked, when it looked as if the conference might break down, if there were any circumstances in which he would consider inviting in the support of Cuban troops, he replied: "If South Africa were to intervene with large military units in support of the regime, then obviously we would have the right to call on our own friends and allies to come to our aid. But our view is that in those circumstances we must think of African countries first before we think of countries outside Africa."

How Marxist is Mr. Mugabe? Andrew Young, the former U.S. ambassador to the U.N., maintains that deep down Mr. Mugabe is a Willy Brandt-type of Social Democrat. However, to me he sounds as hardline as they come. Asked why he defends democratic centralism when persons like Enrico Berlinguer are denouncing it, he replied: "I can't see how else a party can work. Really, Europe is not the place where you go to see examples of the effectiveness of the system of democratic centralism. Why not go to so-

cialist countries where it is established?"

How does he reconcile his Catholicism and his Marxism? "Look at the way the Catholic religious live," he replied. "In many Catholic orders nothing belongs to the individual. The priest cannot say this is my bed, this is my car. They belong to the mission. That collectivity is what is proposed by Marx."

One of these men will soon rule independent Zimbabwe. The London conference suggests there is a good chance that it will be decided by an election, rather than at the barrel of the gun. But even elections don't bring heaven on earth.

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Gossip: Mrs. Roosevelt's Turn

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

NEW YORK — The publication of excerpts from the correspondence between Eleanor Roosevelt and Lorena Hickok will doubtless provoke another spasm of in-mundo in an age that seems excessively preoccupied with the private lives of public figures.

However, if Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. are not exempt, one must not be surprised if the contagion of gossip should now extend to Mrs. Roosevelt.

In Perspective

The question here, bluntly, is whether Mrs. Roosevelt had a lesbian relationship with Lorena Hickok. Let me say that I do not know the answer to this question, nor do I care what the answer might be. The possibility that Mrs. Roosevelt may have had an affair with another woman neither enhances nor diminishes her public or personal achievement.

But, before everyone jumps to drastic conclusions, it may be well to put the evidence into historical perspective. Eleanor Roosevelt was a most remarkable woman. She was also an emotionally dependent woman whose entire life was characterized by a hunger for affection. This hunger was not caused by her husband's love for Lucy Mercer. Her acute emotional dependence sprang rather from the betrayal of her own chaotic childhood. She had an adoring but alcoholic and undependable father, a beautiful but cold and even cruel mother, a couple of warmhearted but wayward aunts. Her whole life thereafter was a search for an unattainable emotional security. Her husband was affectionate but impenetrable. Her children could not be expected to bear the weight of their mother's needs. She compulsively sought the assurance of love from people beyond her family, both male and female.

Women Excluded

She grew up, moreover, in the last years of the 19th century. Female relationships in those years often expressed themselves in romantic declarations — in great part because 19th-century upper-class men had created a world of their own from which women were methodically excluded. This phenomenon has attracted the attention of scholars, as in the essay by the historian Carroll Smith-Rosenberg, "The Female World of Love and Ritual: Relations Between Women in 19th-Century America" (Signs, Autumn 1975).

"An abundance of manuscript evidence," Smith-Rosenberg writes, "suggests that 18th and 19th-century women routinely formed emotional ties with other women. Such deeply felt, same-sex relationships were casually accepted in American society."

The Smith-Rosenberg essay doc-

uments two friendships in particular, "intense, loving and open," and "points out that 'every indication . . . these women, their husbands and families — all eminently respectable and socially conservative — considered love both socially acceptable and fully compatible with heterosexual marriage.' . . . Paralleling to 20th-century minds, their love appears to have been both sexual and platonic."

Read Letters

The Roosevelt-Hickok correspondence, including its most florid and its physical references, fits into this well-established pattern. So does the evidence that Mrs. Roosevelt used to read pages from Miss Hickok's letters to her husband, who respected Miss Hickok as an able newspaperwoman and was genuinely interested in her observations when she took the country as a roving inspector for Harry Hopkins' relief administration. Doubtless he was grateful for the reassurance which she provided his wife. Though the intimacy of the relationship was diminished, Eleanor Roosevelt and Lorena Hickok remained friends to the end. Hickok lived out her last years in Hy Park. A salty and hard-drinking pro, she did not appear to be strong emotional attachments to men or women. She appeared to have no lesbian reputation. Perhaps the lesson that it is important to read 20th-century preoccupations back into 19th-century forms of personal relationships.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr. is a historian and author of three volumes on "The Age of Roosevelt." He is currently working on the fourth volume. He will write this article for The Washington Post.

U.S. Plans Offering in W. Germany

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — The U.S. Treasury will offer up to \$1 billion in U.S. Treasury bonds to West German banks in early November. The news was announced by the U.S. Treasury and the Bundesbank.

The bonds, which will provide United States with funds that can be used for dollar-support operations, are to be offered exclusively to residents of West Germany through the Bundesbank.

The Treasury earlier had borrowed \$2.5 billion in February 1978 from the U.S. effort to support dollar.

Bonds Preferred
President Carter said last Nov. 1, he announced a multi-billion-dollar support package, that the United States would be prepared to supply up to \$10 billion in Germany, Switzerland and Japan to mobilize currency for dollar operations.

There still have been no so-called "Carter Bonds" in Germany.

The first nine months of the year showed a 36.7 percent increase in the U.S. trade surplus.

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Sterling Eases Despite Aid; Dollar Lower, Gold Gains

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ) — Sterling eased today despite at least two rounds of intervention by the Bank of England.

The dollar, meanwhile, lost ground against all other major currencies, except sterling, in what dealers said was very confused trading following the announcement of another "Carter Bond" offering.

On the bullion market, gold gained \$10.50 an ounce to \$395.

After trading erratically throughout the day in the wake of yesterday's surprise news that Britain ended exchange controls, sterling ended at \$2.1105, up from its \$2.1085 closing in New York yesterday but off from its closing here yesterday of \$2.1130.

One dealer said that the Bank of England intervened when the pound slipped to its intra-day low of \$2.0960, pushing it back above the \$2.10 level. Another dealer said the central bank had intervened with sterling trading at the \$2.1050 level. In any case, as one dealer said, "with regard to the pound, nobody knows whether to stick or shift."

The dollar ended trading at 1.8045 Deutsche marks, off from 1.8080 DM yesterday, after trading as low as 1.7995 DM. Dealers said the mark had strengthened partly on what were considered by many to be favorable West German trade figures released during the session.

The dollar firmed following the late afternoon announcement that Washington was planning another so-called Carter bond issue.

Moving in tandem with the market, the Swiss franc also gained against the dollar, which closed at 1.6575 Swiss francs compared with 1.6745 francs yesterday.

The dollar fell to 234.55 yen from 235.32 yen yesterday, to 4,2245 French francs from 4,2382 and to \$Can. 1.1837 from \$1.1867.

Although the price of gold rallied, dealers said trading was very quiet and the thin trading tended to magnify price movements. One dealer said that the first day of the Britain's new rule to let its citizens trade privately in gold had "no impact" on the market.

No Rush by Britons
LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ) — The surprising abolition of U.K. exchange controls did not generate any rush to buy U.S. equities today. Trading in U.S. securities here was very light and prices were mixed.

"The public was just stunned by the complete abolition of controls," a broker at First Boston said. "It's going to take some weeks for the meaning of our new-found freedom to sink in," he added.

Company Reports
Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

Kellogg
1979 1978
Revenue 449.0 445.8
Profits 46.8 40.7
Per Share 0.58 0.53

Kidde (Walter)
1979 1978
Revenue 597.5 490.9
Profits 23.02 18.95
Per Share 2.17 1.69

Kroger
1979 1978
Revenue 2,800 2,400
Profits 25.98 23.51
Per Share 0.94 0.86

LTV Corp.
1979 1978
Revenue 2,030 1,300
Profits 33.1 3.3
Per Share 1.12 0.22

Lockheed
1979 1978
Revenue 1,000 850.0
Profits 1.1 10.60
Per Share 0.63 0.79

Mairation Oil
1979 1978
Revenue 1,900 1,200
Profits 79.7 50.3
Per Share 1.31 0.83

Marathon Oil
1979 1978
Revenue 5,000 3,600
Profits 269.0 151.3
Per Share 4.44 2.50

Standard Oil (Obin)
1979 1978
Revenue 2,100 1,300
Profits 366.2 125.7
Per Share 3.03 1.06

Standard Oil (Obin)
1979 1978
Revenue 5,600 3,700
Profits 735.1 285.7
Per Share 6.10 2.59

Standard Oil (Obin)
1979 1978
Revenue 2,100 1,300
Profits 366.2 125.7
Per Share 3.03 1.06

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Profits 366.2 125.7
Per Share 3.03 1.06

out the day in the wake of yesterday's surprise news that Britain ended exchange controls, sterling ended at \$2.1105, up from its \$2.1085 closing in New York yesterday but off from its closing here yesterday of \$2.1130.

One dealer said that the Bank of England intervened when the pound slipped to its intra-day low of \$2.0960, pushing it back above the \$2.10 level. Another dealer said the central bank had intervened with sterling trading at the \$2.1050 level. In any case, as one dealer said, "with regard to the pound, nobody knows whether to stick or shift."

The dollar ended trading at 1.8045 Deutsche marks, off from 1.8080 DM yesterday, after trading as low as 1.7995 DM. Dealers said the mark had strengthened partly on what were considered by many to be favorable West German trade figures released during the session.

The dollar firmed following the late afternoon announcement that Washington was planning another so-called Carter bond issue.

Moving in tandem with the market, the Swiss franc also gained against the dollar, which closed at 1.6575 Swiss francs compared with 1.6745 francs yesterday.

The dollar fell to 234.55 yen from 235.32 yen yesterday, to 4,2245 French francs from 4,2382 and to \$Can. 1.1837 from \$1.1867.

Although the price of gold rallied, dealers said trading was very quiet and the thin trading tended to magnify price movements. One dealer said that the first day of the Britain's new rule to let its citizens trade privately in gold had "no impact" on the market.

No Rush by Britons
LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ) — The surprising abolition of U.K. exchange controls did not generate any rush to buy U.S. equities today. Trading in U.S. securities here was very light and prices were mixed.

"The public was just stunned by the complete abolition of controls," a broker at First Boston said. "It's going to take some weeks for the meaning of our new-found freedom to sink in," he added.

Company Reports
Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

Kellogg
1979 1978
Revenue 449.0 445.8
Profits 46.8 40.7
Per Share 0.58 0.53

Kidde (Walter)
1979 1978
Revenue 597.5 490.9
Profits 23.02 18.95
Per Share 2.17 1.69

Kroger
1979 1978
Revenue 2,800 2,400
Profits 25.98 23.51
Per Share 0.94 0.86

LTV Corp.
1979 1978
Revenue 2,030 1,300
Profits 33.1 3.3
Per Share 1.12 0.22

Lockheed
1979 1978
Revenue 1,000 850.0
Profits 1.1 10.60
Per Share 0.63 0.79

Mairation Oil
1979 1978
Revenue 1,900 1,200
Profits 79.7 50.3
Per Share 1.31 0.83

Marathon Oil
1979 1978
Revenue 5,000 3,600
Profits 269.0 151.3
Per Share 4.44 2.50

Standard Oil (Obin)
1979 1978
Revenue 2,100 1,300
Profits 366.2 125.7
Per Share 3.03 1.06

Standard Oil (Obin)
1979 1978
Revenue 5,600 3,700
Profits 735.1 285.7
Per Share 6.10 2.59

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their credit volume. Lendings against notes count as credits for which ceilings are set under West German bank credit regulations.

Banks' Reaction
While banks were rather liquid during the previous U.S. transactions, currently they are not.

The West German Banking Federation said today that it does not oppose U.S. plans to borrow funds, but said it would vigorously oppose any issue of notes. This would amount to drawing credit against notes as collateral, the federation said.

The federation stressed that banks need marketable paper, such as bonds, at market-conforming conditions.

Frankfurt market sources said that in current conditions, the U.S. paper would have to carry a coupon of at least 8 1/2 percent. A recent 1.2-billion-DM, 10-year issue of the federal government bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent is now yielding around 8 1/2 percent following the general weakness of the capital market.

Arten Realty, the financially troubled real estate developer

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Toyota Motor won an order from Iraq for 46,820 passenger cars and small trucks which industry sources valued at about \$200 million. The Japanese company was competing with Nissan Motor, Daimler-Benz, Fiat and other automakers for the order from the Iraqi Automobile Import Corp.

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News and Notes

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Xerox is expanding its computer-services network into the Netherlands and Britain. The computer-services business, which was established in 19

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) were determined using the method of Arar and Collins (1971). The concentration of Chl *a* and Chl *b* was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

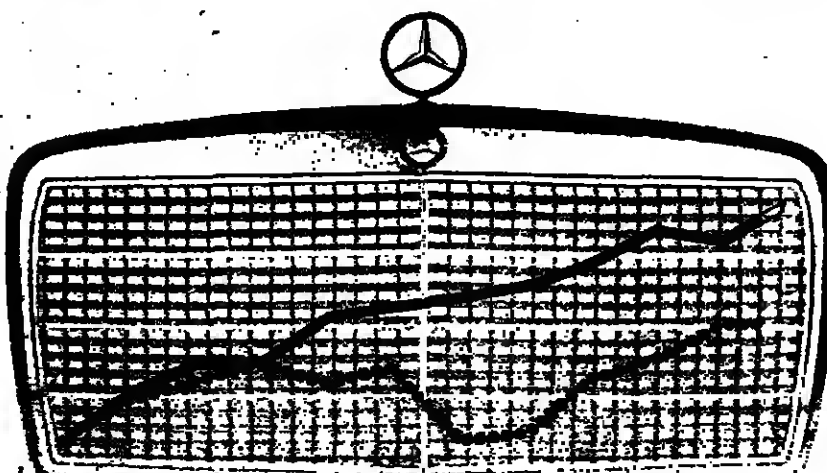
AD-1172

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible][illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)



Passenger Car
Production
Daimler Benz

Passenger car
production
West Germany

Index 1968 100

Produktion
West Germany

Indra 1968 100

Group Balance Sheet (world-wide)
in summarized form

	31 December 1976	1977
ASSETS	Mill. DM	Mill. DM
Fixed assets	3,297.9	2,872.7
Current assets	9,563.0	9,035.7
Balance sheet total	12,860.9	11,908.4

	31 December	
	1978	1977
LIABILITIES	Mill.	DM Mill. DM
Equity capital	4,275.6	3,934.6
Blanket value adjustment to claims	227.6	208.4
Borrowed capital including: Group profit/dividends	8,357.7	7,765.4
	243.3	228.3
Balance sheet total	12,860.9	11,936.4

Group Profit and Loss Account
(world-wide)

	1978	1977
	MIL DMM	MIL DMM
Total revenue	24,549.9	23,321.9
Material costs	12,212.2	12,260.4
General and related expenses	6,721.6	6,542.2
Depreciations	1,015.0	917.7
Taxes on income from revenue and capital	2,101.0	1,927.0
Additional expenditure from other costs and revenue items	1,909.3	1,660.0
Annual profit	592.8	587.1

14. *Journal of Management Education* 34(1) 14-24, 2010. © 2010 Sage Publications 14

Mercedes-Benz

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Herald Tribune

_____ The international essential. _____

A 10x10 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is black and white, with black squares indicating non-letter positions. Numbers 1-61 are placed in the starting squares of the words.

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14						15				16			
17						18			19				
20					21			22					
		23						24					
25	26						27			28	29	30	
31					32	33					34		
35					36					37			
38											39		
41			42						43	44			
			45					46					
47	48	49					50					51	52
53						54				55			
56						57				58			
59						60				61			

Solution to Previous Puzzle

[illegible]

	C	F		C	F		
ALBANY	17	65	Fair	MADRID	15	59	Overcast
ALBANY	17	65	Fair	MIAMI	26	79	Sunny
ANKARA	23	73	N.A.	MILAN	12	54	Cloudy
ATHENS	25	77	Fair	MONTREAL	9	49	Cloudy
BATUMI	24	75	Fair	MOSCOW	-3	28	Snow
BELODRA	9	48	Fair	MUNICH	8	46	Fair
BERLIN	9	48	Fair	NEW YORK	12	54	Clear
BRUSSELS	14	54	Overcast	NICE	14	54	Overcast
BUCHAREST	4	45	Cloudy	OSLO	6	43	Fair
BUDAPEST	9	48	Fair	PARIS	11	52	Overcast
CASABLANCA	20	68	Overcast	PRAGUE	7	45	Fair
CHONGKING	15	58	Overcast	ROME	22	72	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Fair	SOFIA	6	43	Overcast
DUBLIN	12	55	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Misty
EDINBURGH	11	52	Misty	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	14	54	Cloudy	TOKYO	24	75	Fair
FRANKFURT	8	46	Cloudy	TOKYO	16	61	Misty
GRIENVA	11	52	Misty	TUNIS	22	72	Cloudy
Helsinki	2	37	Fair	VIENNA	7	45	Fair
HOUSTON	21	70	Cloudy	WARSZAWA	6	43	Fair
ISTANBUL	13	55	Fair	WASHINGTON	11	52	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	73	Overcast	ZURICH	18	60	Misty
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy				
LONDON	10	50	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	29	84	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT-10)

Thunderstorm

Rain

Snow

Wind Direction

TS

///

*

→

Warm Front

Cold Front

Occluded Front

Quasi-Stationary Front

☰☰☰☰

▲▲▲▲

▼▼▼▼

↔↔↔↔

Under an agreement signed last month, the state will buy and eliminate the signs, with the federal government putting up 75 percent of the cost. Advertisers can contract for discreet wooden roadside directional signs to replace their lost billboards. Or they can put them up on their own private property.

I CAN UNDERSTAND WHY SOME PEOPLE LIKE TO LIVE BY THE OCEAN

THE SOUND OF THE WAVES AT NIGHT CAN BE VERY SOOTHING

THE SAME SORT OF THING SOMETIMES HELPS ME...

I'M LULLED TO SLEEP BY THE SOUND OF THE WAVES LAPPING AGAINST THE SIDE OF MY WATER DISH

10-25

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Schulz

WANNA HEAR A JUICY
PIECE OF GOSSIP?

MY EARS
ARE CLOSED
TO GOSSIP

WRITE IT DOWN ON A
PIECE OF PAPER.

DAVE COVERLY

THE HOUSE

ARNOLD?

WHERE'S ARNOLD FRIMLEY?

YOU'RE IN THE WRONG HOUSE

ARE YOU SURE YOU'RE IN THE RIGHT HOUSE?

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CAN I USE YOUR PHONE A MINUTE, SARGE?

OKAY

THANKS! THE HEEL ON MY SHOE IS LOOSE

10-25

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More Dave Coverly

10-25

THERE'S FOOTBALL ON THE OTHER CHANNEL, PET

I KNOW, BUT YOU LIKE THIS PROGRAMME

YOU CAN SWITCH OVER IF YOU LIKE

NO, NO, PET. I COULDN'T

ALL RIGHT THEN

TALK ABOUT SELFISH!!

Mike Wulfe

LACK OF LEADERSHIP?
WHAT THE HELL ARE YOU BABBLING ABOUT, KIDNY?

A REAL LEADER
WOULDN'T HAVE TO ASK, B.D.

A REAL LEADER KNOWS
WHAT HE MUST DO. HE'S POSITIVE AND MANLY. AND IF HE HAS A FRESH FACE, THAT'S MUCH THE BETTER!

BUT WHERE CAN HE FIND SUCH A PERSON, KIDNY?

GOOD QUESTION, ZOMBEY! I MEAN THAT'S THE CHECK OF IT, ISN'T IT, YOU MANLY?

WELL, I THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE.

YOU WOULDN'T KNOW ANYONE, WOULD YOU, B.D.?

THINK, B.D. THIS IS IMPORTANT.

G.B. 1984

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WECIN

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

© 1994 by The McGraw-Hill Companies

GINOW

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

COLLEA


□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

QUIETY

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

HOW THE BIGAMIST LOVED.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:  (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TOPAZ USURY ANYWAY BRONCO
Answer: Why she made music while she ate—SHE WAS A "SOUP-RANO"

AR4BL4

A Journey Through the Labyrinth

By Jonathan Raban. Simon & Schuster. 344 pp. \$11.95.

Reviewed by Anarole Broyard

ALTHOUGH it is true, as Ruth Benedict said, that no man looks at the world with pristine eyes, it is possible, as Paul Ricoeur said, to cultivate "a second naivete," and this is what the best travel writers do. They go to a country in an attitude of what Freud called "free-floating attention" and simply let us see what they see. If the political correspondent tries to make sense of a culture, the amateur traveler often addresses himself

Cosmic Shopping Spree

Earlier travel writers such as Evelyn Waugh, Graham Greene, Wilfred Thugler, Paul Bowles, Eric Newby and Peter Mayne were able to see the countries they wrote about in a relatively stable condition. But the traveler of the '70s, like today's novelists, short-story writers and poets, deals in the imagery of discontinuity.

Tragi-Comedian of Travelling
Like Paul Theroux and Edward Hoagland, Jonathan Raben is a brilliant tragi-comedian of travelling. In "Arabia," he has what may be the history's first sample of "East" Round called the "accelerated airway."

Arabs have traditionally been the victims of a sentimentalism that sees them as either heroes or villains. The desert is the perfect existential theater. Without taking sides, Reban demonstrates that Arabs need not be merely oil millionaires, terrorists, polygamists, sodomists or

In a casino, an Arab millionaire bets on every number on the horse, willingly losing money in order to be sure of winning. It is a wonderful image. "Arabia" is full of them.

- Anatole Broyard is on the staff of *The New York Times*.

The very language of Arabia, according to the author, is a labyrinth of ambiguities in which there are hardly any literal meanings, only symbolic gestures. It is a language in which the same word, with a slightly different inflection, means both "sexual intercourse" and "socialism." Is it any wonder, he asks, that Arabs are difficult to understand?

All the same, Raban is very good at framing those moments in which Arabs are saying something significant. An official at a Department of Culture says, "We have experts who talk to the people to collect the folklore. In answer to a question about the compatibility of Islamic religion with political change, a special adviser on town planning says, 'The line be-

Mrs. Fitzgerald, a former journalist, once lived with her husband's three children on a Thames barge which sank. The family survived and now lives on dry land. Her previous books were a novel, "The Bookshop," and a biography

One of the five judges this year the five nominated novels was American writer Paul Theroux, who lives in London.

The prize was first awarded 1969. It is sponsored by B&M Connell, a London-based international food, engineering and tin

BRIDGE *By Alan Truscott*

By Alan Trust

MOST great bridge players make a start in the game when very young, usually as teenagers and occasionally even earlier. It is not easy for parents and friends to recognize that the youngster who is "wasting" his time at the card-table is actually headed for stardom, but there are some clues

For those who care to look for them. Any beginner who starts to win tournaments in his first year of duplicate play obviously has the seeds of greatness. Another clue is the ability to produce imaginative, well reasoned plays of a type that cannot

A remarkable deceptive effort on the diagrammed deal serves as a good illustration of the kind of skill needed. South opened with one heart and heard his partner bid three hearts. This was a traditional forcing raise, suggesting at least four-card support and a hand worth an opening bid.

The South hand is obviously interested in a slam bid and the scientific way to proceed would be with a cue-bid in spades or diamonds, attempting to discover whether North has a control in clubs. This would lead to a safe four hearts or an unsafe five hearts — the latter failing. West could work out the club weakness and lead that suit.

However, South with the ebullience of youth, leaped to six hearts. He knew that the defense might be able to cash two club winners immediately; but if that was the case, clubs might not be led. If the defense held both top clubs, it was three to one against West having both of them.

This calculation proved sound up to a point, for West had a normal spade lead. The dummy was a disappointment to South but he was not unhappy. If he could gather in the heart king, he could make all 13 tricks.

WEST		EAST
♠ J 10 4 3	♠	♠ 4 3 2
♥ K 7	♥	♥ 7 4
♦ 8 6	♦	♦ 10 9 7 3
♣ K 9 5 3	♣	♣ 10 8 6 4
		SOUTH (D)

But the problem was to make 12 tricks, and South concentrated on the possibility that West held the heart king. Consequently:

Both sides were vulnerable. The

diag:	West	North	East
South	West	North	East
10	Pass	10	Pass
60	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the fourth trick.

A South African Family Struggles to Surmount Apartheid in Reverse

By Red Smith

RETORIA, South Africa (NYT) — Sydney Maree, one of the two or three best players in the world, is a victim of apartheid in reverse. The Villanova sophomore is a South African, and because the world sports community has ostracized South Africa in hope of persuading the government to abandon its policy of separate and unequal status for blacks, he is barred from international competition.

Maree, who can do a mile in 3:53, may represent his university in intercollegiate meets like the National Collegiate Athletic Association championships, but may not run in the Olympics or the national Amateur Athletic Union championships, which might include a Polish qualifier. The irony is that he is black.

"We are deeply disappointed," said Mrs. Christine Susan Maree. "Then her face lit up. She said 'Sydney had

just telephoned. He had said he was fine but suburban Philadelphia was getting cold. He had asked how she and her husband Philip would feel if he applied for American citizenship so he would be eligible for international meets."

She said slowly that they would have no objection, provided this would not prevent Sydney from coming home again. She said that running was Sydney's whole life and she understood his frustration but she did not want to lose her son.

Sydney's mother is a slender woman of quiet dignity. Entirely composed, she sat in the tiny front room of the house at 3 Leiswal Street in Atteridgeville, the black township outside the capital, where Sydney grew up and where she and Philip are bringing up Sydney's three younger brothers and sister — Patrick, Matthew, Stanley and Maria.

The house is like almost all others in Atteridgeville, a brick box with galvanized iron roof and a front door of sheet metal, sitting cheek-by-jowl with identical twins on an unpaved street of flinty red dust. There is a tiny plot of lawn in front, with one green shrub and a miniature triangle of flowers in bloom.

Joe Gemud, director of the Khazamula Sporting Club, hadn't known the Marees' address when he and a driver took a reporter over from Johannesburg. They had gone first to a house opposite the township's barren playing field where a school teacher Joe knew gave directions to the right neighborhood. There Joe spoke in Suru dialect to small boys, who grinned with delight when they heard the name Maree. There was no ceiling, just the galvanized roof. A kitchen table with a small tablecloth on top of the old cloth took up most of the space. Against one wall, a glass-front china cabinet held many of Sydney's trophies — cups, statuettes, a silver track shoe. Mrs. Maree brought

them all out on the table, left the room and returned with handfuls of smaller awards, medals and ribbons.

A color photograph of Sydney laughed down from the wall. Beside it was a wedding picture of his parents. Other family pictures hung on the walls. Mrs. Maree served tea and cookies.

She understands English but speaks Afrikaans. Joe Gemud interpreted. She said that when Sydney was a boy in Phateng Soccer down the street, his game was soccer. At 15 or 16 he entered a technical school in Pretoria where kids were mustered for intramural sports on teams called Lions, Kudus, Elephants and such. Sydney was an Elephant.

"He doesn't look like one," it was suggested. Mrs. Maree laughed. He didn't run like one, either, though elephants can get there rather soon. Sydney beat everybody in the Vlekfontein School and everybody in other schools and at length came the great day when he

caught the attention of James Mokoka, the coach who made him.

They never looked back. At Villanova the track coach is Jumbo Elliott, whose eye is on every sparrow that runs, even sparrows 13,000 miles from Philadelphia's Main Line. So Sydney crossed the sea.

Would he be home for the Christmas holidays? Mrs. Maree didn't think so. He had some indoor meets ahead. In June, then? Maybe. But if he became eligible for a European tour or something, she would understand. By this time Philip Maree had come home, a little man composed mostly of smiles. Together they said they agreed when Sydney's ambitions were frustrated, but if anti-apartheid pressure could bring changes in this country, then his sacrifice might be worthwhile.

Mrs. Maree said something in Afrikaans. Joe Gemud translated. "He is such a pride to them," he said.

2 Baseball Players On Free-Agent List

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (UPI) —

Paul of the Royals, infielder Rene Stennett of the Pittsburgh Pirates, pitcher Rick Wise of the Cleveland Indians and outfielder Roy White of the Yankees.

Others Available

Others on the list include Jesus Alou, outfielder, Houston; Paul Blair, outfielder, Cincinnati; Glenn Borgmann, catcher, Minnesota; Jose Cruz, outfielder, Houston; John Curtis, pitcher, San Francisco; Dave Hamilton, pitcher, Oakland; Andy Hassler, pitcher, Mets; Don Hood, pitcher, Yankees; Tim Lincecum, pitcher, Toronto; Jay Johnson, pitcher, San Diego; and Ed Kranepool, first baseman, New York Mets.

Also, Lennie LaGrow, pitcher, Los Angeles; Skip Lockwood, pitcher, Mets; Milt May, catcher, Chicago White Sox; Fred Norman, pitcher, Cincinnati; Lenny Randle, infielder, Yankees; Merv Rettenmund, outfielder, California; Tony Solaita, first baseman, Toronto; Rusty Torres, outfielder, Chicago White Sox; Wayne Twitchell, pitcher, Mets; Bobby Valentine, infielder, Seattle; and Jim Wohlford, outfielder, Milwaukee.

Major-league clubs are expected to invest about \$25 million in signing many of the players. Although such clubs as the Royals, St. Louis Cardinals and Mets reject the re-entry draft as a means of becoming contenders, such teams as the Yankees, Angels and Milwaukee Brewers have been successful with their re-entry deals.

Fourteen free agents were signed for a total of \$24,219,249 a year ago and 24 free agents were signed for a total of \$22,222,000 in 1977. The most lucrative contracts signed in 1978 were believed to be by Mike Torrez of the Boston Red Sox (\$540,000 in 1979 and the remainder of a contract estimated at \$3 million in descending figures for five years) and Larry Hise of the Brewers (\$525,833 a year for six years).

Mr. Fingers, Royals, head of a small group of

three clubs among the others expected to

which is up to the allowed dozen bids

and now has pitcher Dave Goltz of the Min-

nesota Twins, infielder Jorge Orta

of the Baltimore White Sox, shortstop Fred

of the Los Angeles Dodgers, and

of the New York Yankees, and

of the St. Louis Cardinals, and

of the Cincinnati Reds, and

of the Philadelphia Phillies, and

of the San Francisco Giants, and

of the Atlanta Braves, and

of the Chicago Cubs, and

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of the San Francisco Giants, and



Joe Meriwether of the New York Knicks (white uniform) and Mike Bantom of the Indiana Pacers battle for a loose ball, which Bantom came up with in a National Basketball Association game.

Fairbanks Finding It Rocky in Colorado

By Molly Ivins

BOULDER, Colo., Oct. 24 (NYT) — If the University of Colorado has the best football team that money can buy, the dollar is in more trouble than anyone thought.

The Colorado Buffaloes got hung with the "best that money can buy" tag after the school, its boosters and its fans spent approximately \$200,000 last spring to import a professional coach to replace Bill Mallory and shore up the team's sagging fortunes.

Chuck Fairbanks, formerly of the New England Patriots, had to be bought out of his professional contract, which caused some ill feeling in Boston. In addition to the money paid to the Patriots, the 46-year-old Fairbanks was given a salary-and-benefits package worth an estimated \$100,000 to \$150,000 a year. There was a great howl over the hiring here and much wringing of hands over how the dead specter of the 1970s money-made professional football was going to corrupt the old school spirit and what not and so forth.

Some Fingers

The negotiations to get Fairbanks were conducted in confusion and secrecy, causing Gov. Richard Lamm to observe at the time that people of Colorado were being treated like mushrooms — "kept in the dark and covered with manure."

Fairbanks' own coolness is warmed only slightly when the situation is brought up. The coach can, when he feels it necessary, be distinctly witty. When he was asked a question last week that began, "Considering the controversy surrounding your coming here..." he snapped: "What controversy?"

The least anyone expected of Fairbanks, after all this pain and trauma, was a miracle. They only wanted him to make the Buffs perennial also-rans in the Big Eight, into the kind of team that could whip the likes of Nebraska and Oklahoma. Fairbanks has yet to oblige.

Last year at this point in the season, the Buffs had a 5-0 record, albeit en route to a 6-5 record. This season they stand at 1-5, including a truly dismal 13-9 loss Sept. 22 to a lowly non-conference team, Drake. It was the first time since 1957 that Drake had managed to beat a Big Eight team, even though Drake has a losing record of its own. "Buff's Hit Bottom" and "Drake Adds Insult to Injury," said the headlines in the Boulder Daily Camera.

Power Plus

The Buffs rebounded the next week with what Tim Simmons, an athletic department public relations man, cheerfully refers to as "that awesome display of Sept. 29." What was awesome was that the Buffs managed to beat Indiana, 17-16, even after six Colorado turnovers and with the help of a pass interference call against the Hoosiers that left the Indiana coach barely in control of himself.

However, the Buffs broke their one-game winning streak the following Saturday when they lost, 49-24, to Oklahoma, a Big Eight team that Fairbanks coached to a 52-15-1 won-lost-tied record before he joined the Patriots, where he won 46 and lost 40 in six seasons. Actu-

ally, losing by 25 points to Oklahoma was one of the Buffs' better efforts. On Sept. 15, they lost by 44-0 to Louisiana State.

The Buffs had an open date Oct. 13, prompting an athletic department official to comment that even that might be a tough game for them. Back in action last Saturday, Colorado lost its fifth game. After taking a 7-3 lead over Missouri midway through the third quarter, the Buffs turned the ball over on their next three possessions, allowing Missouri to regain the lead and win, 13-7.

The Long View

Despite this record of adversity, there is no move in Boulder to "lynch" Chuck Fairbanks. For the fact is that Boulderites are little afflicted with the intense football mania of schools such as Texas and Nebraska. Fans, yes; crazy, no.

Michael Vickers, a Buffs fan and Boulder businessman, who happened to be in Boston last week, reported about the team's poor record: "Everyone in Boston is chucking and chortling over it."

The fact that the Patriots are also leading their division — without Fairbanks — must add to the laugh.

"It's going to be three long, lean, sad years for Colorado football followers before recruiting pays off," Vickers elaborated. "Fairbanks is obviously an intelligent man, but you can't coach without Indians. He has absolutely no talent. They're slow, they can't even get out of their own way. He inherited a team decimated by dissension — the previous coach drove out players. But he is an intelligent coach and it is just a matter of time before he turns it around."

"There is no hope for this year certainly and maybe not for the next two or three years."

E.R. Stoebe, president of the Buffs Club, a booster organization, said: "Under any circumstances, Bill Mallory or I, I don't think we'd be any better shape than we are now. The majority of our members support Chuck. Oh, there are some, certainly there are always some who, if you don't win, they're not for you. But this is college ball, not the pros."

Fairbanks himself is as low-key as the fans. He belongs to the Bud Grant-Tom Landry school of emoting coaches. His nickname is "Stone."

He is, with all, a perfectly pleasant fellow, ootable for a certain forthrightness. After the loss to Oklahoma, he said, "They obviously were a much better team."

Not Simply 'the Other Dryden'

By Parton Kesse

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Oct. 24 (NYT) — "Who are the Islanders playing tonight?" a fan asked.

"The Edmonton Oilers," his friend answered. "One of those WHA teams."

"Who've they got anybody good?"

"Nah, just that kid, Gretzky, and a bunch of old guys. Oh yeah, and they got Dryden in goal."

Whether or not the fan knew which Dryden his friend was talking about will never be known. His friend probably was thinking about Ken Dryden, the Montreal Canadiens' goalie who announced his retirement after capturing his third Vezina Trophy and taking part in

his sixth Stanley Cup championship last May.

Gretzky is the one and only Wayne Gretzky, the Oilers' potential superstar at the age of 18. The Dryden in goal for Edmonton is Ken's brother, Dave.

The 38-year-old Dave Dryden, not so well-known as his brother but distinguished in his own right, is six years older than Ken. And while Ken was playing for only one club, Montreal, in his eight-year NHL career, Dave was in action with 11 professional teams, including the Chicago Cougars of the World Hockey Association, the Buffalo Sabres, the Chicago Black Hawks and even the New York Rangers in the NHL. He has been with Edmonton for last four seasons.

With the Oilers joining the NHL this season, Dave Dryden has become the league's oldest goaltender as well as the one with the biggest feet — size 14. That's something to consider when he comes up with one of those split-second skate saves.

Age seems to wear well with the older Dryden (he's even older than his coach, Glen Sather, who's 35). Last season, he was named the most valuable player in the WHA, leading the Oilers to the best record in the league. The previous year he was named sportsman of the year in Edmonton.

This is the same man who played 189 NHL contests, posted a goals-against average of 2.65 and was named to the All-Star team while with Buffalo. His coach who said of Dryden:

"Sure, he's a good goaltender. Everybody knows that. But he's also the nicest man I've ever met in sport."

Last season, Dryden compiled a 2.89 goals-against average for 63 games — the most he's played in one season.

Since both Drydens became big-league goaltenders, it was only natural to make comparisons. Many people have asked Dave whether, as the older brother, he had much of an influence on the course of Ken's career. He says no.

"Sure, I was the big brother, and we were alike in many ways. Even

we're interested in a lot of the same things. But I doubt very much that Ken ever patterned himself after me or tried to be like his older brother," Dave said.

"And I'm sure neither of us expected to become professional hockey players. Our household just wasn't sports-oriented. The main concern of my father was our education. He wanted to see to it that we were or tried to be like his older brother," Dave said.

Ken is a practicing lawyer and Dave is a qualified teacher, with plans to pursue that career when his hockey days are over.

"Yes, Ken gained fame and fortune with the Canadians and shared in their glory and success," Dave said. "But I'm not envious. On the other hand, I'm happy with what I've done in hockey, as well as out of it. I don't look upon myself as 'the other Dryden.'"

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	4	1	1	35	29	19
NV Rangers	3	2	0	25	25	22
Atlanta	2	4	1	23	28	28
NV Islanders	1	3	2	14	22	28
Washington	3	4	0	24	23	23

Smythe Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Vancouver	2	2	4	26	22	22
Chicago	2	2	2	13	22	22
St. Louis	2	2	2	13	22	22
Edmonton	2	2	2	13	22	22
Winnipeg	2	2	4	11	21	21
Colorado	2	4	1	16	22	22

Wales Conference
Morris Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	4	1	1	28	34	18
Pittsburgh	3	1	1	23	28	18
Los Angeles	3	1	2	23	28	18
Hartford	1	2	4	15	22	28
Detroit	1	3	1	14	18	18

Adams Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	4	3	0	28	34	18
Toronto	4	3	0	28	34	18
Buffalo	3	2	1	23	27	17
Quebec	3	2	1	23	27	17
Ottawa	3	3	0	24	34	18

Tuesday's Results

Edmonton 3, New York Islanders 1 (Flett 111, Armstrong 18, Dryden 111; Giffins 3, Lefley 18).

Montreal 3, Atlanta 1 (Smyth 1, Lefley 16, Armstrong 11, Robinson 11; Rota 11, Vill 15, Niskanen 15).

Boston 5, St. Louis 1 (Robbie 2, Schmeitz 2, Lefley 1, Sacco 2, Lefley 1, Lefley 1, Lefley 1).

Los Angeles 2, Colorado 1 (Murphy 1, Taylor 1, Giffins 1, Lefley 1, Lefley 1, Lefley 1).

Edmonton 3, New York Islanders 1 (Flett 111, Armstrong 18, Dryden 111; Giffins 3, Lefley 18).

Montreal 3, Atlanta 1 (Smyth 1, Lefley 16, Armstrong 11, Robinson 11; Rota 11, Vill 15, Niskanen 15).

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Art Buchwald

Playing Dirty Pool In the Campaign

WASHINGTON — The campaign manager and one of the presidential candidates were having a meeting.

"The one thing I have no intention of bringing up is Chappaquiddick," the candidate said.

"You're absolutely right, sir," his manager said. "I think it would be a big mistake."

"I believe we should put out a press release saying that I will not talk about Chappaquiddick because I consider it a personal matter that has no place in American politics."



Buchwald

"A media release could get lost," the manager said. "I think you should hold a press conference and make a strong statement spelling out your reasons for not making Chappaquiddick an issue."

"What about a TV commercial that we could play during the campaign? I could do it on Martha's Vineyard. I would talk about inflation, energy and SALT and then say at the end, the one thing I will not talk about is what happened here," the candidate suggested.

"It's a good idea. By the way, I've been in touch with the other campaign managers and we're trying to see if we could arrange a TV panel with all the presidential candidates. Each of them could give their reasons why they will not discuss Chappaquiddick. We could get John Chancellor, Walter Cronkite and Barbara Walters to host it."

"I like it," said the candidate.

"I'm running into trouble putting it together. Connolly's man said he won't agree to it unless we all announce we won't bring up his milk fund trial. Reagan's manager says

he'll only agree if we promise not to talk about Reagan dying his hair. And the Carter people say if any candidate brings up joggling all bets are off."

"Anyone heard from Jerry Ford?"

"His man says that Ford's paragon of Nixon has to be off limits. Frankly, sir, we may have to go it alone."

"Could we rent the Goodyear blimp during the Super Bowl and announce it that way?"

"I'll check it out. The other candidates might demand equal space and the blimp can just handle so many announcements."

"This is a problem," the candidate said. "I'd like to be the first to say that Chappaquiddick is not the issue, but if one of the candidates announces it before I do, it will look as though the idea did not originate with me."

"Agreed. At the same time if Teddy, at the last moment, decides not to run we'll have used up a lot of money for no good reason."

"There is also the possibility that Carter could beat Kennedy for the nomination. We don't want to peak on refusing to discuss Chappaquiddick too early."

"We're covering all bases," the manager said. "Our advertising agency has reserved billboards in New Hampshire, Florida, Iowa, Pennsylvania and New York. It will have your picture on it and say, 'Vote for the man who kept Chappaquiddick out of his campaign.'"

"I wish I could do it more subtly. Maybe we could rent that big sign over Times Square, put my name up in lights and flash it on and off. INFLATION IS — CHAPPAQUIDDICK NO."

"I'll check it out. Now let's talk about your speech tonight to the Radar Trappers Union. We put in the paragraph you used last week in Detroit about not panicking in a crisis. The Kennedy people raised hell about it. Do you want to leave it in?"

"Sure, but add a line that when I'm speaking about panic I am certainly not referring to Chappaquiddick as that would be dirty pool."

Leonard Cohen

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Oct. 24 (IHT) — "I guess I should make the bed," said the pop star. Or is he a poet? Pop stars don't make their own beds.

This was not even a suite. Pop stars only stay in suites. The hotel was good enough, even plush, but the room would be considered small by a jazz star. Yet he did not seem to care. He was just looking for business. Are poets businesslike?

Leonard Cohen is a curious hybrid. Novelist, guitarist, songwriter, singer, poet, pop star, he gives the impression that the pop-star role has been thrust on him against his will, a quirk of fate he still does not quite believe or totally accept.

He was born 45 years ago in Westmount, a neighborhood in Montreal inhabited in part by the Jewish bourgeoisie. He received a degree in literature from McGill University although he says he does not remember having learned very much. Nevertheless, there is an unmistakable academic air about him; he could be a hip professor in some elite New England women's college. Or perhaps an artistically inclined boss's son who plays guitar in his spare time.

He did in fact spend more than a year in his family's cloak-and-suit business, and it is not a bad memory. "I never had a moment of revulsion against my family," he said. "They always struck me as extremely decent people."

The older I get the more I appreciate the composition of that family, the honesty with which they conducted their business, and the devotion to their communal lives."

While still in the business, his first volume of poetry was published. Then he left for England, which he found exceedingly cold, so he went to the Greek island of Hydra. He lived

on small advances from publishers while writing his novel "Beautiful Losers," which has sold more than 200,000 copies.

He started setting his poems to music and when Judy Collins recorded "Suzanne" in 1966, he began to develop into a solo performer. His eighth album, "Recent Songs," has just been released by CBS.

The album begins with "The Guests" arriving, but "no one knows why the wine is flowing." On the other tracks: "each of the guests tells his story. You know it's not... He had just made his bed. There had not yet been time for the poet to become laid today."

"I mean, it's not... vast... see... it's not La Comedie Humaine or anything."

"Catastrophic Voice"

He seems small sitting in the high-backed chair. Modest. He once said: "I have a catastrophic voice and I can't even carry a tune." But he does not really have very much to be modest about. A poet who writes songs is different in kind from a songwriter who finds a few poetic lines now and again.

One of his early songs, "The Stranger," is about a car dealer who won't be tied down to mundane obligations, a man who makes an appointment by saying: "The bridge, or something, later."

Asked if he wanted to live like that, he answered: "I have, a bit."

"Is that why you went into show business?"

"I guess so. It's changed though. As I've become more sober and older and more responsible, I've taken more and more of the business responsibility into my hands. When I was young and drugged I didn't know anything about what it took to sell records and fill halls."

"Drugged" might mean "unhappy" in musician's slang. How had he meant it?

He laughed. "I mean drugged. I'd just find myself being pointed to the microphone and I'd get out there and do it. I didn't care much about how it was all put together. Now when I see the organization it takes to move 12 people from city to city, I'm astounded that countries ever get it together to move armies around and go to war."

So add businessman and producer to the hybrid qualities of the poet — and band leader. There is a female choir, an Armenian violinist and a young fusion band called Passenger (from the University of Texas) along with him on his current European tour: "I play fairly good guitar but these guys are incredible. Music had great significance during '60s when they were growing up. Music is a religion for them and they apply themselves to it with a

Poet (or pop star) Cohen: "When I was young and drugged I didn't know anything about what it took to sell records and fill halls."

"I mean, it's not... vast... see... it's not La Comedie Humaine or anything"

diligence that just wasn't in the air when I was growing up. They play jazz, rock and contemporary music and they don't feel the need to — well, change their clothes from one to the other."

In London we went to hear Betty Carter at Ronnie Scott's and one of the guys asked me how come I never did any blues. I said I didn't grow up with the blues and it would be a rip-off for me to play it. I don't really feel it's my music, but they do. They play all music like a tree they understand completely, its roots and its branches."

"Stravinsky said: 'A good composer does not imitate, he steals.'"

"Yes. 'Good poets borrow, great poets steal,' somebody else said."

"Then why don't you steal from the blues?"

"Because the blues are based on a certain infection in the words. I hear a black voice speaking. I couldn't do that with my words, it would be like speaking Italian — another language. There are certain words I just cannot say. Like 'Baby.' Phrases like 'I ain't got no...' are integral to the rhythm of the blues. And for me with my education to speak ungrammatically would be an affectation of the highest order."

"Yet in a sense my own simple tunes are kind of like Montreal blues. I habitually use patterns like moving from a major to a minor chord at a certain point. This has been extremely hard to get across to musicians I've played with over the years, and Passenger is the first group that has been able to begin to perceive it. We've just started working together. I hope something good will evolve."

Chanting

Cohen sounds more like a poet chanting with musical accompaniment than a singer. Although he has good timbre and intonation, a succession of his songs can give the listener the impression that a record player is turning too slowly. During Cohen's recent concert at the Pavillon de Paris, a French intellectual in the audience laughed: "He's got to be kidding. He sounds like he's falling asleep up there."

His companion answered: "Only a fool laughs at a poet."

And the poet sang:

Like a bird on a wire,
Like a drunk in a midnight choir,
I have tried
In my way
To be free.

Leonard Cohen on tour: Cambrai, France, Oct. 26; Antwerp, Oct. 27; Brussels, Oct. 28; Paris (Theatre des Champs-Elysees), Oct. 30; Frankfurt, Nov. 1; Stuttgart, Nov. 2; tour continues in Germany, France, Switzerland and Britain through Dec. 11.

PEOPLE: Paul McCartney Scores

Former Beatle Paul McCartney has been presented with a disc cast of rhodium, one of the world's rarest metals, by the publishers of the Guinness Book of Records. McCartney is given three entries in the latest edition of the book, one as the "Most Successful Composer of All Time," another for the "Record Number of Gold Discs," and the third as the "World's Most Successful Recording Artist."

West German publisher Axel Springer said that Israel is threatened because "so many among us follow the dictate of conscience." Springer made the statement in a speech in New York after receiving the annual award of the Appeals of Conscience Foundation for his efforts for religious freedom throughout the world and particularly for his work toward reconciliation between Germans and Jews.

Tickets aren't all the fans must pay for when the government decides what is and is not music. Blues guitarist Eric Clapton just finished a concert in Poland and his recollection of it isn't a pretty one. He's in Israel now, with wife Patsy Boyd. He told Israeli reporters in Tel Aviv that fans who dared cheer his music at last week's Warsaw concert did so at their peril. Says he: "The security men dragged the young people away by their hair and hit them in the face."

Paris restaurant biz is like show biz. A restaurant in favor can be flooded with limelight. Sometimes a place, despite good performance, has a short run. Not long ago we cited the phenomenon of an excellent 45.50 franc *prix-fixe* bistro, Chez Toi on Chanc. Moit (IHT, Oct. 16). At the same time the monthly Gault-Millau guide wrote about it as an up-and-coming restaurant. Last Saturday, Christian Milles, on his morning radio broadcast, talked about the restaurant, praising young chef Michel Berthelin who had been trained in the kitchens of Les Semelles, and repeating the wonder of the 45.50 franc menu. The customers poured in. Concoctions of the big hotels made bookings for their clients. Gastronomic journalists of other papers hurried to the little restaurant in the 18th Arrondissement. Their articles will be too late. The proprietors, perhaps perturbed that the show had been stolen by the hired chef, decided they had better

Philanthropist William Black make a rare public appearance, tomorrow at the annual April 1st charity ball at New York's Wald Astoria on behalf of the Parkinson Disease Foundation, which he founded.

—SAMUEL JESS

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